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OXFORD DEMOCRAT,

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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POPULAR TALES.

Written for the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

THE FATAL MARRIAGE.

BY J. AUSTIN SPERRY.

[illegible]steeple of the old "German [illegible] the town of ——, was The bell in the [illegible] Sabbath morning, in Reformed Church," in [illegible]ers of the con- ringing its solemn peal, one [illegible]han usual the summer of 1827, and numb[illegible]he hill gregation, with faces more smiling [illegible] were wending their way up the side of [illegible] upon which the time-honored place of worsh[illegible] stood. A new pastor was to grace its pulpit that morning, and the eagerness with which they approached, betokened that high expectations were entertained of his introductory sermon. His name, and *guesses* as to his talent and Christian zeal, and the benefits that were anticipated from his ministerial labors, were rife upon every lip until they reached the door of the sanctuary.—There, of course, speculation ceased, and group after group entered, took their seats, and waited in silent expectation for the begining of the services. At length the minister arose and presented himself to their impatient eyes. However grave and not "given to worldly things," churchmen may be, personal appearance forms no small item in their estimation of a *debutante* on such occasions, and in this respect, the young clergyman possessed no slight advantage. His features were not only handsome, but noble, and there was a combination of suavity and dignity in his manner which at once engaged respect and admiration. When he entered upon his discourse, his hearers were not disappointed in their anticipations, and as he proceeded their first good impressions was strengthened. His style was simple, clear and, forcible. Handsome, eloquent, and withal distinguished—for though young, he had attained some eminence as well in the scientific and literary world, as in the church—it will not be wondered that his new charge were delighted with him. When the services were concluded, the fathers of the little flock pressed forward to shake him cordially by the hand, and proffer their congratulations. Among the rest, as he moved down the aisle, a tall, sinewy man, with bushy grey eye-brows, and a face corrugated by age, and perhaps cares, reached over the door of the pew in which, with his family, he was standing, and grasping his hand with warmth, said—

"Brother De Coursey, allow me to express my joy of your coming among us, and the pleasure your sermon has given me; it has been long since I have heard one which gratified me more. May your sojourn here be to the profit of our souls!"

This old man was Ephriam Weston, an elder of the church, and the most wealthy citizen of ——. The portion of the family who were with him, consisted of a wife and two daughters. Of the latter, the eldest was a young woman of surpassing loviiness, and the eyes of the pastor, as he conversed with her father, very often wandered involuntarily to her face. His earnest glances caused her to cast down her eyes with a manner of modest simplicity—the effect of which was truly charming. De Coursey tarried a few moments with the old man, and then abruptly bidding him adieu, passed on hurriedly: for he felt that the thoughts which that blushing young face called up, were not consonant with the time or place.

Weeks passed, and the minister daily grew in favor with the members of his congregation. By the influential among them, he was courted and caressed, and the more humble soon learned to regard his condesention to grace their family circle as the greatest of honors. Every attention which could be thought acceptable, was lavished upon him, and sufficient adulation greeted his ears to excite his vanity, if he possessed any, to its utmost. Among them all, no one was more wrapt up in him than Ephriam Weston, who had conceived a sudden and warm attachment to him, and, to the wonder of all who knew his unsocial disposition, eagerly sought his society, and repeatedly solicited his visits to his house. In fact, De Coursey soon became a regular evening guest at the old elder's mansion, and was frequently to be seen arm-in-arm with him upon the street.—This intimacy did not fail to attract the notice of the envious; it became the daily theme of their gossip, and the old adage, "too thick to thrive," was more than once repeated. The intimacy continued, nothithstanding, until at length it ceased to be a subject of remark.

The young minister's cheerful demeanor and brilliant powers of conversation, made him a general favorite with the members of the old churchman's family, and perhaps more than a favorite with the eldest daughter, for whose ear he had a whispered eloquence, very different from that which marked his intercourse with others. From the first time he had seen her, he had been impressed with her beauty, and on subsequent acquaintance had discovered in her lively, but unsophisticated mind, a rich fancy, and a confiding disposition, which completely enlisted his affections.

Julia was just twenty—the age at which woman's character begins to be fully developed, and her charms to be matured. And *her* character had in it all that is admirable or lovely in a female. Gentle, modest, amiable, generous: possessing vivacity without frowardness—beautiful without vanity; accomplished, intelligent, and the child of affluence, yet free from the usual concomitants of these qualities, pride and affectation—none who knew her could fail to esteem and love her. She was one of those rare instances in which we behold a combination of all the virtues with but few of the foibles of the sex.—One feature of her mind, though it added to her endowments, was not calculated always to promote her happiness in life. It was too much confidence—a proneness to place too much reliance in the sincerity of the world. She lacked that discernment of human character, which is seldom acquired but with bitter experience. Pure-minded and innocent herself, she judged others by her own heart, and in so doing, she prepared for herself disappointments that were to cost her tears of anguish in after life.

There was much romantic enthusiasm in Julia's disposition, tinged too with a fervour of religion. It was not strange, therefore, to her, who beheld but the bright side of every thing, the new pastor should appear the hero of a thousand.—So young, and yet so eminent for his talents and his Christian virtues—his praise in every mouth [illegible]is judgment looked up to; and his opinions [illegible]with deferance, even by heads silvered —h[illegible] regarded [illegible]able hue of age; in short, almost with the hono[illegible]ittle society over which he presided, not to speak of t[illegible]hose other qualities of so much appreciation in a wom[illegible]n those around him; a man with the endowments o[illegible] when to her a being of a higher order th[illegible] a nobler where than that in which he moved—and [illegible] he sought her in the character of a lover, he found her heart already prepared to his will. Her affections were deep, strong, and unchanging—they were entirely his own.

The moment was one fraught with emotion to Julia, when he first made an avowal of his feelings and solicited her hand. They had been strolling in the garden attached to her father's mansion, and had paused to watch the grandeur of an autumn sunset. They stood silently contemplating the scene, until the last crimson hues faded from the western sky, and the pale lustre of the moon began to fall upon the objects around them. De Coursey turned and directed her attention to the brightening planet.

"See," said he; "when the sun is absent with his rays, yon mild orb cheers the earth with its borrowed light. Do you not see in this an emblem of man's lot? While he tarries here deprived of the glory of his Maker's presence, he is cheered by the sweet smiles of woman, whom He hath given for a helpmate. The love of your sex, when it is pure, is a reflection of that higher love, as the moon's light is a reflection of the sun's."

She did not reply, but her mind was busy with thoughts which his words called up. After some moments of silence, De Coursey again spoke—

"Have you ever loved, Julia?"

She raised her eyes archly to his face, as if to see if he had asked the question seriously, and encountering his glance of earnest tenderness, her sweet face coloured as she replied,

"Never—that is—I mean"—

"I thank you for that pretty blush," exclaimed De Coursey; "it tells me what you mean. Are not our hearts one? Dear Julia, can you trust to me your future hopes?"

She placed her hand silently in his, and he continued—

"Now my happiness is complete—I crave no more: for your gentle love supplies all I wish for of this world."

Julia's happiness, too, was complete. Henceforth her thoughts and feelings were centered in but one object—the noble, the pure-minded being who had gained her heart's first, warmest affections.

De Coursey disclosed his attachment to the father. Weston did not for an instant withhold his approbation,—he had from the first witnessed the intimacy between his daughter and the young pastor, with inward satisfaction, and now was but too proud at the prospect of having the man he so highly esteemed for his son-in-law.

"Take her," said he, "and may God bless your union, and keep you happy."

A period of six months distant from the day of the minister's proposal, was appointed for the nuptials. Ere half that time had elapsed, a dissension sprung up which threatened to blast his hopes. He advanced, from the pulpit, doctrines which to his congregation were new and strange. The old elder was bigoted, and his pride of opinion sprung up at the first innovation upon his old tenates. He expostulated and reasoned with De Coursey, and finally, in anger, denounced him as no Christian. The latter, perhaps more than became his holy office, was proud and sensitive.—The old man's words touched him to the quick, and he replied with hautiness, that the opinions he promulgated sprang from honest conviction—he wished to *enforce* them upon no one, but so long as he believed them to be correct, he should maintain them.

"They are the sentiments of an upstart," returned the elder, with a flush of excitement that ill accorded with his professions as a follower of the Cross; "they are contrary to the Bible and religion, and so long as you continue to entertain them there must be a cessation of intercourse between us, and I desire that you discontinue your visits to my family."

De Coursey, of course, was no more a guest at the house of the elder, but he met Julia elsewhere. Her love for him, which had grown beneath her father's eye, we might say, was even fostered by his approving smile, had obtained too deep root to be shaken by the storm that was now gathering. In heart she was already wedded to him, and his she owned herself whatever should befall. Her father forbade her intercourse with him, and to prevent it effectually, kept her confined to the house and narrowly watched; but this opposition only strengthened her attachment. Debarred of his presence, in the solitude of her chamber, her thoughts were with him. She thought of the anguish he must endure for her sake. She well knew the rancor of her father's feelings, and wept for the persecutions that must ensue to him who was now a thousandfold dearer to her than ought else in the world. She dwelt, in memory, upon the praise which every lip had bestowed upon him, his pure character, his holy office, his Christian virtues; and her fertile imagination invested him with many excellences, which he, nor indeed any man, had ever possessed.

Meanwhile, Ephraim Weston began to reflect and repent of his haste, and to long for a reconciliation; but these amicable feelings were soon dissipated by more cause for exasperation. The young minister, now freed from the slight restraint which respect for the old man's opinions had before imposed upon him, came out fully and freely with his new doctrines; and so startling were they, that the greater portion of his congregation rose openly against him. The opposition at length became so decided that he was forced to resign his charge. He now deemed it prudent to leave the place, at least until the excitement of the affair should have subsided. Accordingly he prepared for his departure, although the few of the congregation who remained, his firm friends urgently pressed him to stay and endeavor to establish a new church. Ere he left, all his efforts to obtain an interview with Julia were frustrated by the watchfulness of her father, whose enmity towards him had by this time become as bitter as friendship before had been sincere.

[illegible] his [illegible] minister's departure, Julia was re- After th[illegible]r freedom. It was not long stored to her fo[illegible]pportunity of conversing before she found an [illegible]bsorbed her thoughts, upon the subject which a[illegible]'s staunchest ad- with one of the banished paste[illegible]ily she had herents, a gentleman with whose fa[illegible] been intimate. This person detailed to her the history of his own clandestine marriage, and subsequent happy reconciliation with his father-in-law. He used many persuasive arguments to convince her that a similar act upon her part would be attended with the same result, and so palpable was his reasoning to her unskilful mind that she easily consented. Through his agency a secret correspondence was carried on between the unfortunate pair, and a plan matured. Her purpose fixed, Julia learned so well to dissemble her feelings that her father preceived with delight, as he thought, the alienation of her heart from its first love: and when, a few months afterwards, De Coursey returned to ——, believing that her attachment had entirely ceased he scarcely deemed precaution necessary to prevent its renewal.

The winter had now past, and a mild spring was beginning to clothe the earth in a garb of freshness and beauty. It was upon a delightful evening in April, that a lively party had collected at the mansion of one of the most respectable citizens of ——. Among the many guest who participated in the convivialities of the occasion, were Ephraim Weston and his lovely daughter. The old gentleman seemed to be alive to nothing but enjoyment. He mingled with younger portion of the assembly, and laughed and jokep with a countenance whose furrows of three score years appeared disposed to slide into the smoothness of manly prime. What had contributed no little to his unusual flow of spirits, was Julia's conduct toward the young pastor, who was present. She had passed him as a stranger, with a cold eye and a motionless lip. A load was removed from the old man's heart when he saw this, and a glow of satisfaction overspread his features;—he little knew what guile had crept into the heart of his beautiful and hitherto artless child.

The evening wore on, and at about ten o'clock, Weston discovered that in the group of smiling faces gathered immediately around him, Julia,s was wanting. His eye wandered over the room in search of her, but she was not there. Many of the company were promenading in the hall, and, supposing she was there, he again joined in the light remarks of these about him. A short while afterwards, strange murmurs in the hall caused the lively hum of conversation which prevailed throughout the room to cease, and all eyes were turned in the direction of the sound.—Some of the guests who were standing in and about the door, now fell back, and De Coursey, with Julia hanging timidly to his arm, entered.—Weston stood as if paralysed, and the rest of the company were mute and motionless as statues with astonishment, as the minister advanced, with a proud step and an eye gleaming with triumph, and presented the trembling girl to them as *Mrs. De Coursey*. The father's deep groan of anguish was the first sound which broke the silence, and the old man, closing his eyes as if to shut out the sight, clasped his hands convulsively upon his breast.

"Father, forgive me," faltered the young bride, springing forwards and kneeling at his feet.

"Hence, wretched girl!" exclaimed Weston, in a voice which trembled with passion. "From this hour I disown you—and may God, in his justice, visit this disobedience upon *your* head and on *his* who has robbed a father of his child!" He turned away from her. She rose and would have clung to his arm, but he dashed her from him, fainting, into the arms of her husband, and strode sternly from the room.

De Coursey bent over his young wife, with a countenance in which solicitude and anger were blended, and chafed her fair temple, until she returned to consciousness. Inwardly and bitterly did he denounce the unfeeling father, and perhaps, too, a thought of revenge crossed his mind, for he had not yet learned wholly to suppress the evil passions of his nature. Alas! that we should say it, he had not that religion of the heart which becomes one filling the high office of a Christian minister—his religion was rather of forms and outward observances. He had entered the pulpet to point out the mote in his fellowbeings' eyes, ere he had plucked the beam from his own.

Poor Julia! here was a melancholy bride.—When she returned to herself, there were but few around her. The unhappy scene had ended the amusements of the evening and thrown a chill upon every heart. One by one the guests had left, until they were almost alone. And, now that she was fully restored those remaining offered their feeble congratulations with an embarrassed manner, and a constrained smile; De Coursey shortly after led her weeping to the home he had prepared for her. But how different had been the result from what she had anticipated! She had been taught to expect a few chiding words and then a happy reconciliation; but she was deceived. Her father had spurned her from him, with a look of deep agony and a malediction that fell like lightning on her heart.

There is an old adage's that "no good comes of clandestine marriages;" and Julia's is but another of the many instances which have furnished evidence of its truth. A few weeks passed away. Weston repulsed the intercessions of his friends, and resolutely refused to see, or become reconciled to, his daughter; and De Coursey now left ——, with his young wife, to take up his residence in the city. He quit the pulpit and betook himself to literary pursuits. He was ambitious, and so much did he become engrossed with thirst for "the bubble reputation," that he began to neglect the beautiful young being, who had given up father, friends, early home and all, for him. In fact, Julia's mind was not formed for unity with his. He had not mistaken *her* character, but he had deceived her with regard to his own. He knew that there would be little sympathy between his cold, proud, aspiring mind, and her warm, gentle, and confiding heart.—But he had looked upon her, in her innocence and beauty, and he could not resist the feelings which her sweet smiles and guileless words inspired. He had assumed language and manners foreign to his real character, and won her.

The change in her husband's manner, and the memory of her father's curse preyed upon Julia,s mind. She became sad and dejected. She had no relish for the gay society of the city. She loved De Coursey tenderly and devotedly, and in porportion as his tenderness decreased, the sadness which hung upon her spirit deepened, until at length it settled into an habitual melancholy. De Coursey grew weary of her sickly smiles and tearful eye, and sought, in the excitement of his daily pursuits, a compensation for that pleasure which home did not afford him. When they were together, there was no longer sympathy between them. His visions of fame and schemes for wealth, so different from the purer and holier thoughts he had once poured into her ear—those whisperings of higher than earthly things which in former days he was wont to link with his dreams of love—struck no answering chord in her bosom; and the repinings of her grief-laden heart, were to him a joyless substitute for her former radiant smile & silvery-toned laugh. With each day his feelings became more estranged.

Four years after marriage, Julia sat weeping in her chamber, a heart-broken mother. The pledge of her blighted love, an idiot boy, was a poor solace for her sorrows. De Coursey had become a dabbler in politics, and was now absent in the service of the government, a bearer of dispatches to a foreign court, and Julia had just received a letter from him. It was not the warm greeting of fond husband, impatient to return and clasp to his bosom a dear-loved wife, but a cold, unsatisfactory, duty constrained epistle, and the young wife's tears fell thick and fast upon the hastily-scribbled characters. She laid aside the letter with a sigh, and turned to the simple face of her sleeping changeling. It was a sad object upon which to pour out the full feelings of a mother's heart, and while she gazed sorrowing upon its features, her mind wandered back through the dark past, to the scenes of her childhood—to those days, ere her eyes were dimmed with tears, when her soul was unwrung with grief, and her pure spirit was buoyant with a thousand sweet hopes. How painfully faithful was her memory! All the happy visions of her early home—the familiar faces of the companions and sharers of her youthful pleasures—the warm caresses of fond parents— the countless joyous hours of girlshood—all crowded back upon her mind, a melancholy host, to mock her woe.—Her thoughts overcame her, and she wept afresh. At length, as if she had formed a sudden resolution, she rose, wiped her eyes, and proceeding to a table upon which were her writing materials, she sat down calmly to write, for the first time since her marriage, to her father. She plead to him for forgiveness, and told him of her deep misery and suffering. She longed to return with her broken heart to that home she had invoked, and bless again his repentant child. This, letter when finished, was despatched; but she looked in vain for the answer—none came.

Three months elapsed since the departure of De Coursey, and he did not return. Poor Julia began to feel that she was sinking to an early grave. Her cheek had grown wan, and the impress of death was but too plain upon her pale brow. But her sad features were still beautiful though she was drooping like a fading flower.—As she felt her spirit nearing "that bourne whence none return," her desire to close her eyes upon the dear spot which gave her birth, grew stronger, and she determined to go back to her stearn father. His curse was fulfilled—her sin was expiated—he could not cast her from him in the hour of death. She wrote a last affecting adieu to her husband, and started, with her idiot child, for—— She was met upon the way by a friend, whom her relenting parent had sent to bring her to his home.

Deeply affecting was the meeting between the parent and his child. The old man had truly and bitterly repented his harshness, and after forgiving her he turned to Heaven for his own forgiveness. Julia lingered but a few weeks after her return to his roof. It was near twilight, one mild evening, that her feeble form reclined upon a couch by a window, which overlooked the garden, and her father sat sorrowing by her side. She felt something revived by the pure air which fanned her brow, and at her request her father assisted her from her couch to a chair. She looked forth upon the garden. Just such an evening, upon that spot De Coursey had first told her of his love. Her mind wandered back to that hour, and as she thought of all that had happened since then, her eyes filled, and the large tear drops coursed one after another over her pale cheek. Her father, watched her sad, changing features, and a film covered his own eyes,

"Oh, my child! my poor child!" he murmured in a voice trembling with age, and broken with emotion, "let us raise our heart in prayer."

She bowed her head upon his bosom, and he prayed aloud. When the old man ceased, he felt her head heavy upon his breast—his fingers wandered to her temples—they were cold. Her spirit had flown to bear his petition to the throne of mercy!

Ephraim Weston's gray hairs soon followed his daughter down in sorrow to the tomb. De Cousey returned from his mission aboard; wore crape on his hat a twelvemonth, and married again. How much truth is there in the words of the inspired one of Avon.

——"However men do praise themselves,
Their fancies more giddy and infirm,
More longing, wavering, sooner lost and worn,
Than women's are."

An Easy-Tempered Man. We were much amused by a story told of a stuttering man not many leagues from Vermont, who unfortunately became possessed of a pair of "breachy" cattle. He offered them fore sale, but such was their reputation for tearing down and getting over fences, that nobody wished to buy. At length a stranger came to look at them, and inquiring into their disposition, was told by the owner that "they never troubled him in any way." Satisfied with the price, the stranger purchased and paid down for them. It was not long before he returned and claimed damages.

"They tare down my best fences," said he.

"I th-th-think it qu-qu-quite likely," replied the seller, coolly.

"And I understand that they served you the same way."

"I sh-sh-should think they did."

But," exclaimed the indignant purchaser, "didn't you tell me they never troubled you in any way."

"To be s-s-su-sure I did," answered the other; "the f-f-fact is *I never let s-s-su-such things trouble me.*"

Stone Jug. This is the name for a prison.—It arose from the following circumstances: A king in India had a great jug made, and the trunk of a tree for a stopple, into which he was accustomed to put prisoners of war. On one occasion, he had about one hundred men in it.—The stopple was in, and he stood on the top or it, when the air inside became so dense that the stopple burst out carrying the king some hundred yards into the air. Since then there has been no stone jugs; though our prisons have received the name.

An eminent modern writer beautifully says, "The foundation of domestic happiness is faith in the virtue of woman. The foundation of political happiness, a confidence in the integrity of man. The foundation of all happiness, temporal and eternal, reliance on the goodness of God."

Knowledge and learning, richers and honor, even in their most resplendent gallantry, are all but insignificant pageantry, without piety and virtue.

The Knickerbocker furnishes the following: Our readers will doubtless recollect a marriage, between Mr. Long and a Miss Little, which went the rounds of the papers some years ago and to which some wag had appended the well known lines:

'Man wants but little here below,
But wants that little Long.'

A few weeks since, in B——, a Mr. Jonathan Goodeal was married to a Miss Honora Little. After the ceremony one of the company rose, and uttered the following, which he considered a decided improvement on the original couplet:

'Man wants but little here below,
But wants that little a Goodeal.'

Time is precious—life is short—and consequently not a single moment should be thrown away in idleness.

Congressional.

In the house, Dec. 21, after several ineffectual efforts to introduce memorials, resolutions, &c.—the House insisting on proceeding to the order of the day—the speaker announced petitions to be in order.

Mr. Adams having yesterday presented a petition from citizens of Illinois, praying that congress would pass some law acknowledging the dominion of Jesus Christ; also, a law defining what the law of God is; and such an amendment of the constitution as would secure to all the people in the United Staes the self-evident truths contained in the declaration of independence—the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness: and the said petition having given rise to debate, it was, under the rules, laid over, and was the first business in order—the question being on its reception.

Mr. A. proceeded to discuss it at some length, when he was called to order on the ground of irrelevancy. He remarked that there were some skulls which imagined that whatever had a bearing upon the subject, was irrelevant, and such skulls always had a strong sympathy for a southern speaker.

The speaker called Mr. A. to order, remarking that he could not and would not permit such imputations upon the chair, or the members of the House.

Several voices—'That's right,' 'that's right.'

Mr. Adams—'That's right,' cry the slaveholders.

The Speaker—The gentleman from Massachusetts must take his seat.

Mr. Adams having taken his seat,

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll moved that the House go into committee of the whole on the bill to refund the fine imposed upon Gen. Jackson.

This motion gave rise to a protracted debate upon the point of order, in which Messrs C. J. Ingersoll, White, Duncan, and Black participated; when Mr. J. withdrew his motion, and Mr. Adams was permitted to proceed in order.

Mr. Adams also presented the joint resolutions of the legislature of Massachusetts, in favor of an amendment to the constitution, so as to abolish slave representation, and moved to refer it to a select committee of 9,

Mr. Wise started up, and said here he ended the war against those slavery papers. He should no longer oppose their reception and reference. Raise your committee, take your resolutions and petitions, and bring in your report. Let us see where we stand. The census has weakened the south, and the sceptre has departed from her hands. For years have we contended here, and it is plain we now give way to this demand. Tell us what you will do, and let us now know what is to be the duration of this Union.

Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina, renewed the war. He did not yet despair of the republic. He had nothing but the darkest forebodings from the course indicated by Mr. Wise. When the gallant and staple old commonwealth of Massachusetts took this stand, what has this to hope from a committee.

Mr. Beardsley, of New York, also thought it was time to end this war, a war upon the right of the people to petition their legislature. He was opposed to all schemes of abolition, and so was the district of counties from whence he came. But they were also opposed, they reprobated this hateful, tyrannical rule.

The discussion continued an hour longer, and will probably again come up to-morrow morning, Mr. Richard D. Davis having the floor.

The Explosion in Canada.—The Rochester Democrat thus speculates on the probable course of things to follow the late Cabinet dissolution:

"The Hon. Wm. Morris, a leading Tory, had been sent for from Brockville, and it was generally supposed that a new administration would be formed under his auspices. This is the most important event that has taken place since the union of the two provinces. The Tories are in ecstacies. They look upon this as the end of French influence, which has prevailed to such an extent since the union went into operation. Most of the measures originated and matured by the reformers will fail if the Tories succeed in establishing their power.—The general amnesty for political offences, contemplated by the late administration, will receive no favor at their hands. It remains to be seen whether their misrule will drive the people into rebellion again. Parliament will probably be dissolved, and a new general election ordered."

A Kingston correspondent of the Toronto Colonist ascribes the resignation of the Cabinet Ministers to a differene of opinion on the subject of Executive patronuge, the Govenor General claiming the right to dispose of it at his own pleasure, and the Cabinet insisting on their right to at least an equal if not a superior voice in its distribution. It is intimated, however, that a more important subject is involved—no less than the principle of responsible government—which, it is hinted, Sir Charles Metcalfe is disposed to throw overboard as impracticable in a colony.—Kendall's Expositor.

Sports of the Press.—The St. Louis Evening Gazette says:—

"We perceive by the N. York papers, that Oliver Cromwell and Capt. John Tyler have been arrested in that city—the first for stealing children's clothes, and the other for assaulting a seaman with a dangerous weapon. A Philadelphia paper says that Napoleon Bonaparte is in prison there, for living on the town. The editor adds; 'We saw Citizen [illegible] picking gutter rags, yesterday, with a stick, while Pompey trotted along over the way, never dreaming of Pharsalia.'

☞John Quincy Adams has introduced a petition from citizens of New York into the House, asking Congress to allow that state *to withdraw from all and every connexion with slaveholding states!!* Congress declined granting the request.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, JANUARY 2, 1844.

"The great popular party is already rallied almost *en masse* around the banner which is leading the party to its final triumph. The few that still lag will soon be rallied under its ample folds. On that banner is inscribed: FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY; RETRENCHMENT; AND STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION. Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious; and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to, after it is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."—*Calhoun.*

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

JOHN C. CALHOUN,

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

JOHN Q. ADAMS—SLAVERY.

The war of one portion of the United States upon the peculiar institutions of another portion it seems to us should be brought to a close. A crisis has arisen when the friends of America—of our sacred Union, and our Republican form of Government, should unite and crush the efforts of those which, if left alone, will sooner or later demolish the fair fabric of freedom in this country. Mr. Adams now in Congress does not hesitate to make wider and wider the breach which already exists between the North and South. Instead of turning his attention to the great objects of National interest, which demand the action of Congress, he seizes every opportunity to present and discuss the subject of Slavery. He leaves out of sight the object of a patriot and turns his attention solely to those of the Demagogue. Who but a Demagogue would stir up the rival interests of this Republic? Who but a Demagogue would exasperate the animosities and perpetuate the strife of one portion against another?—And who but a Demagogue would present petitions for a dissolution of the Union?

It is time that these things were done away. The excitement which has arisen from Mr. Adams' course on the subject of slavery has not been productive of any good; but on the contrary has resulted in unmitigated evil. It has proved a curse both to the North and the South. It has riveted more strongly the chains of the Slave—added violence to party spirit—distrust among our fellow countrymen, and enervated the love of country. Where now is found the patriotism of 76—the patriotism which possessed the bosoms of those who purchased our freedom with their lives and bequeathed to us our present Constitution? Where now is the spirit of conciliation and kindness which marked the character and disposition of those who sought after and finally consummated the American Confederacy? Shall we look for it in the conduct of J. Q. Adams? His course now is anything but conciliatory—his conduct far remote from that of our forefathers.

Under these circumstances it is incumbent upon all who wish to perpetuate our Republic and its noble institutions, to discountenance the course of Mr. Adams—and frown upon his conduct in our Halls of Legislation. Though he has received the highest honors of his country—though his head has grown gray in its service—and though he may have attained the highest pinacle of fame, it is no reason why he should now prostitute his energies to the worst of purposes. Our Union is sacred. To strengthen it should be our aim. To do so we must act like friends of one common kindred—each performing the duties and bearing the responsibilities which nature and position seem to indicate.

Caucus System. Mr. Wm. C. Bryant, of the N. Y. Post, condemns the caucus system as practised in that City. He thinks it has become corrupt to the core. We think it has in some other places besides New York city. We are not prepared to say that it should be totally abandoned; but we think a much better system might be adopted. Suppose we wish to select a candidate to Congress. Let the inhabitants of every town, after proper notice meet in their primary assemblies and cast their votes for such candidates as they want. Let the number of votes for different candidates be recorded; let a duplicate copy of all the votes be sent to the District Committee. Let this Committee sort and count them, and declare the gentleman having the most votes duly selected. In this way we could gain the voice of the people, and arrive at an expression of their will; and if these primary meetings were all held on one day we think it would kill the present system of management, intrigue and corruption. We feel satisfied in our own mind that the system we have thus imperfectly delineated would work better than the present Caucus System. It would do away with Delegates who so often turn traitors to those who elect them; and prevent the necessity of holding Conventions. What think, Democrats, shall we have such a system.

Election of a Whig from the 4th District. The Bangor Courier gives its readers to understand that the election of a Whig from this District was owing to the shape of the District, the bond, &c. We are as well acquainted with the causes which led to the defeat of the Democratic party, in this District, as any one; and we beg leave most respectfully to say that the shape of the District, the false stories about the bond, &c., had nothing to do with it. The causes are easily told, but we shall defer them till some future occasion, when their exposition, we hope, will be productive of good and not evil. We deeply regret the election of Morse, especially, when we reflect that his seat might have been occupied by men of greater talents, and by those who were real Democrats.

Judge of the Supreme Court of the U. S. Several persons are named to fill the vacancy in this Court occasioned by the death of Judge Thompson. Among them Hon. Samuel R. Betts, Hon. John C. Spencer, Gov. Van Ness, Wm. Kelet, Benj. F. Butler, and several others, all of whom are said to be eminently qualified.

DIVISIONS IN OUR RANKS.

The Whigs are constantly talking about divisions in our ranks; and are making every effort to produce them. Their efforts will soon cease, however, if all parties entertain the same magnanimous sentiments of the Bangor Democrat. The Democrat prefers Mr Van Buren, but speaks as follows of Mr. Calhoun:—

"On our part if Mr. Calhoun is nominated we shall use the feeble powers we possess to make him President of this country which would be honored in having him fill the office. The talents and genius of Mr. Calhoun excite our highest admiration. He is an extraordinary man, and if he should be called to officiate as President, his would be a marked administration, for strong men like him cannot occupy this place without leaving something behind them by which to be remembered' We repeat what we have often written before, if the brilliant Carolinian is nominated we shall advocate his election with the same earnestness and cordiality that we should that of any other gentleman. We think more of the democratic cause than of any living man, and such being our feeling it is not with us a question of the first importantce who is nominated.—It is certainly desirable to have a candiate who is suitable for the place and can discharge the duties of the office if elected advantageously for the country, but it is really of comparatively little consequence which one of a dozen men who are all competent happens to receive the momination."

THE NEW YORK ELECTION

Much has been said of the recent results in the state of New York,—and we have been taken somewhat severely to task for refusing to recognize it as a Van Buren *triumph*. Now, the official returns show the following results:

Total Whig votes,	156,313
'Abolition votes,	16,125
'Native American votes,	8,712
	181,150
'Van Buren votes,	177,772
Anti Van Buren maj. in the State,	3,378

We have called the above *Van Buren* votes because they are so claimed by the friends of that gentleman. They leave him in a *minority* in his own state. These figures are worth careful attention before the National Convention.

We should judge from the above that the Democratic friends of Mr. Van Buren had something to fear.—The late election was considered an informal vote for President.

OREGON TERRITORY.

A correspondent of the American Agriculturalist gives some account of the soil, climate and productions of this territory. From this account it appears that the country West of the Rocky Mountains is not so desirable as a home as the country East.

"We have in Oregon Territory, 15,000,000 acres of arable country. And if we assume the territory to extend from latitude 42 degrees to 54 degrees north, and from the Pacific ocean to the main ridge of the Rocky mountains, an average distance of 400 miles, we shall have a total surface of 215,000,000 acres; 32,000,000, the habitable part, substracted from this, leaves 183,000,000 acres of deserts and mountains.

The climate of Oregon, also, is unfavorable to great productiveness. From October to April the southerly winds blow, and bring upon the lower country daily and almost incessant rains.—From April to October no rains falls: and the exceedingly loose soil becomes so dry, that grasses wither to hay. On the tract lying between the President's range and the Blue mountains, and the Upper Columbia, a few storms fall in the winter months. During the remainder of the year, neither dew nor rains decend upon it; a brown cheerless, waste. But that portion of it which lies near the streams, will furnish in winter and summer the finest pasture for sheep on the continent. And as the weather is too warm in California and the country father south to allow beef to be barrelled successfully, and all the domestic graminiverous animals eat their own food in Lower and Middle Oregon the year round, beef and wool may become profitable staples in that distant territory.

Flax, hemp, and cotton, can be grown in the lower country. There is water-power in great abundance to manufacture them into fabrics for house consumption and foreign markets. Pine and cedar timber promises to be among its most valauble articles of export. Indeed the whole western coast of America, and the islands of the Pacific, New Zealand excepted, will ultimately be supplied more or less with the lumber of this region. The inexhaustible stores of salmon and cardines which frequent the Klamet, Umqua, Columbia, and Frazer's rivers will constitute another most valuable staple.

Indeed, the Agricultural resources of the most valuable section of Oregon, are inferior to those of any of our states or territories in the valley of the Mississippi, and inferior to those of more than half of the territory in the Atlantic states; and Oregon Territory as a whole is, in its soil, the most cheerless and barren portion of the national domain.

Twelve degrees of latitude, and about six degrees of longitude, 800 miles north and south, and 400 east and west, vast territory; invaluable as an easily defended frontier; as the home of our national and mercantile fleets in the Pacific; and priceless as the termination of a railroad of 600 miles, uniting Puget's sound with the navigable waters of the Missouri, and giving an easy and speedy overland transmit for our commerce with China into the heart of the republic. Its agricultural resources are sufficient for this end; and to this end all its value tends."

Thomas J. Farnham,

Cave in Iowa. In a Lead District in Iowa there is said to be numerous caverns. Some of them are ornamented with spar and other curious formations.—The extent of one of these caverns is unknown. It has been explored three miles without any appearance of walls or any sign of termination. The Mammoth Cave in Kentucky don't begin to compare with this.

Curious Fact. The Whig majority in the last Congress was 30. The Democratic majority in the present Congress is 76—there being 68 Whigs and 144 Democrats. This looks like success to Mr. Clay.

Real courage in a Youth. A lad by the name of Whittaker in Mississippi, 12 years of age, recently attacked and killed a Panther in the woods measuring nearly 8 feet in length. He fired two charges at him, while on a tree, with little effect. The animal then came to the ground and attacked one of the dogs, when the young hero seized a club and soon succeded in despatching his dangerous foe.

Maine Farmer. This valuable Agricultural Journal will hereafter be issued from Augusta instead of Winthrop. Mr. Eaton will be the publisher. Doct. Holmes will continue to manage the Editorial department.

☞Mr. Adams has presented the memorial of John M. Botts—that pestilent Whig—contesting the seat of J. W. Jones, the Speaker. It has been ordered to be printed and will no doubt be referred to the appropriate Committee.

Another Store broken open. The store of Mr. S. W. Porter was broken open on Wednesday night and robbed of *two thousand Cents.* In view of these frequent robberies in Portland, the City Authorities have increased the watch to the number of eight.

Mr. Gough we learn is now in Portland. He is one of the most successful Temperance Lecturers now abroad. Our Exchanges say that he has been the means of calling hundreds to the pledge both in Portland and Boston.

Odd Fellowship. A society of these fellows has been formed at Augusta; and one of the same Order a short time since at Portland. Benevolence is on the rise.

☞A dandy Pork dealer in Cincinnatti, Ohio, has recently absconded after having got in his possession money to the amount of $30,000.

☞As will be seen by our paper of to-day, the people of Bath are making an effort to continue the Portland Rail Road through Brunswick to that place.

N. B. We insert in another column the notice of a Musical Convention. Lovers of music please read.

ORDINATION.

Rev. N. C. Hodgdon, (Universalist,) was Ordained in this Village last Thursday in the afternoon.

Order of Exercises.

1. Anthem from the Choir.
2. Reading of the Scriptures, by Rev. G. Bates.
3. Hymn written for the occasion.
4. Introductory Prayer, by Rev. T. J. Tenney.
5. Hymn, selected for the occasion.
6. Sermon, by Rev. G. Bates.
7. Ordaining Prayer, by Rev. S. Stetson.
8. Singing by the Choir.
9. Charge and Delivery of the Scriptures, by Rev. T. J. Tenney.
10. Right hand of fellowship, by Rev. G. K. Shaw.
11. Hymn, written for the occasion.
12. Thanks returned.
13. Benediction.
14. Benedict by the Choir.

We have room only to remark that the Sermon was good—well adapted for the occasion and place, and may it do *good.* The singing was excellent—the Choir, under the direction of Major Cushman, deserve the thanks of every lover of music, and should encourage also to appreciate the importance of Church Music, and to cultivate the talent bestowed upon them by their Creator. Comm.

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE U. S. The debt of the U. S., as shown by a table appended to the Report of the Secretayr of the Treasury, is as follows:

1st. The debts of the cities of the District of Columbia, assumed by the U. S., and amounting to $1,320,000.

2d. The following loans made since March 3, 1841:—

6 per cents, redeemable Jan. 1, 1835,	5,672,976
6 per cents, redeemable Jan. 1, 1863,	8,343,886
5 per cents, redeemable July 1, 1853	7,000,000
Total	21,016,862
3d. Treasury notes outstanding	4,265,225

This makes an aggregate of indebtedness, amounting to $26,502,978.

In addition to this, there is what is called the "*old debt*" of the U. S., consisting of the unclaimed principal and interest of the revolutionary debt, Treasury notes issued during the late war, &c. This debt amounts to $240,860. The greater part of it will never be presented for payment.

☞The Portland Argus says:—

"We are by no means clear that the best interests of the common weal do not require an acquiescence in the *letter and spirit* of the laws, which unquestionably contemplated the granting licenses to a proper number of tavern keepers and common victualers, of good moral character, to retail by the glass, as long as the laws remain as they now are. It is, however, our opinion, as at present advised, that the laws should be so altered as to forbid, under sufficient penalties, the sale in any quantities to be drank in, or about the premises of the retailer."

Murder.—The Cincinnati Commercial says:

"By a gentleman who had arrived in town last night we learn that a young man, formly of Tennessee, named Wasson, was murdered in Laporte Co. (In.) about ten days ago, by Gen. Beadsley, whoese daughter he had suduce,d. The General took the young man into a room, refered to the condition of his daughter and demanded of W. to marry her, when on his refusing, the injerdd father drew a pistol and shot him through the heart. Gen. B. delivered himself up to the authorities. He was the first settler on Four Mile Prairie, in Michigan, a good citizen, and beloved of all. Sad affair.

"PERFECTING THE VICTORY."

By the election of Henry Clay as the Whigs tell the country, they mean to "*perfect the victory,*" supposed to have been obtained by the election of Gen. Harrison, but wrested from them in part by the accession of Mr. Tyler.

Let us see what the Whigs have already obtained, and then judge as we can, what is meant by "*perfecting the victory*" of 1840.

They have obtained nine tenths of the offices and still hold them.

They have obtained a black tariff framed to suit their extremest views, and worse in many respects, than the "*bill of abominations*" passed in 1828.

What else do they want? What else than a NATIONAL BANK, and a CONFISCATION OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN under the name of distribution; the two measures for which they struggled at the extra session of Congress, and the only two measures which they have lost by the opposition of Mr. Tyler? What else can be meant by "*perfecting the victory,*" which put in federalism, and put out democracy?

Is the country willing to "*perfect*" a system of policy like this, or is it not content with the measure of "*victory*" already achieved? Is it not enough to bear the burdens of an unequal and opressive tariff, without a distribution scheme to serve as a pretext for a higher one, and a great paper machine to consolidate the moneyed interests and render them omnipotent? With the example so lately presented of the powers of mischief possessed by a Whig Congress, even when partially restrained by the veto; what ought we to expect from such a body of men when urged on under the whip and spur of Henry Clay?—Would not "*perfecting the victory*" of the Whigs, be PERFECTING THE RUIN OF THE COUNTRY?—Augusta Age.

Railroad from Portland to Bath.—A large meeting was held in Bath a few days since, at which a committee was appointed to take all necessary measures for the commencement of a railroad from Portland to that place. The Bath Inquirer says:

"We have reason now to believe that something will be done, which will sooner or later bring this thing about. The gentlemen interested in it are fully capable in every respect to carry the project through. Our town is awake upon the subject, and the time is not far distant when we shall find ourselves connected with the whole Southern country by means of a *Rail road.*"

A corresspondent of the New York Post, in writing from Washington on the subject of Mr. Rhett's resolution of inquiry relative to the tariff, says:

'It does not follow, because the House of Representatives declined seting aside the rules for the sake of admitting a proposition for revising the present tariff, that they are therefore in favor of leaving the tariff as it is. We certainly hope better things of the present House, nor do we perceive, on looking over the votes of the members on Mr. Rhett's motion to suspend the rules, that all the friends of free trade voted for it. On the contrary, we find among the nays the names of several persons on whom we should rely, with great confidence, as hostile to the present tariff, and desirous to bring it to an early and thorough revision.'

☞The grand effects of the Ashburton treaty are manifesting themselves every day, in the bringing to justice offenders who flee to the United States, or from the United States to G. Britain and her Colonies. The Kingston (Canada) Chronicle, last received, furnishes a fresh instance. A murderer, says that paper, has been at large for eighteen months in the vicinity of this town, and who under the treaty, has been arressted, and is at last likely to meet the punishment due to his crime.

It appears that some three weeks ago the American Government applied, through the British Minister at Washington, for the arrest of a man named Dennison Rogers, who murdered his wife about eighteen months ago at Cooperstown, New York. His excellency, the Governor General caused immediate instructions to be given to our energetic Sheriff, who lost no time in seeking out the accused; he was found on Saturday about twenty-three miles from town—and in five hours afterwards was safely lodged in Kingston Jail. Bulletin.

Postponed. Elder Hawley one of the Boston Millerite leaders, has lately published an article in the 'Signs of the Times' postponing the destruction of the world till 1847. This is very obliging on the part of Elder Hawley.—The object, we suppose, is merely to slide out of the humbug, as the year slides out of time. He has been, heretofore, a zealous advocate of the 1843 doctrine. We advise those who have been 'packed up' and waiting for the prophecied destruction of the world, to put their matters in business order again—get out their tools—and earn their bread 'by the sweat of their brows,' as God ordained.

Rail Road from Portland to Bath. A large meeting of the citizens of Bath was held in relation to this subject, on Friday last. Col. Thomas D. Robinson was chosen chairman, and a committee of fifteen was chosen to petition the Legislature for a charter—confer with other towns on the subject—cause the route to be surveyed, and take any other measures advisable to accomplish the object. Bulletin.

New Port of Entry in Maine. In the House, on the 16th, Mr. Hamlin gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to constitute the counties of Penobscot and Piscataquis, in the state of Maine, into a new collection district, and to establish Bangor, in the said county of Penobscot, a port of entry.

ALABAMA STATE CONVENTION.

The Globe says that it learns from a friend who has received a letter from a member of the convention, that Mr. Van Buren was nominated to the national convention as the choice of the State for President, and Senator King as Vice President. The issue was made between Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Calhoun for the first office—Mr. Van Buren receiving 67 votes Mr. Calhoun 60. Col. King was unanimously declared the choice of the State for the Vice Presidency.

TROUBLE IN THE CAMP.—The N. Y. Courier and Enquirer speaks of a disturbance which occurred at one of the Miller meetings a few nights since, in Rochester. The door keepers at these Miller meetings are instructed, it seems, not to keep any body out, but to keep every body in after they have entered. The Janitor on this occasion refused to permit folks to leave the meeting, and some of them who had got tired of the proceedings, being desirous of "retiring from business," made towards the door for that purpose; but to their astonishment epress was objected, and not liking the *unexate*, they turned to incontinently, an commenced a fight with the functionaries having charge of the embargo. The particulars are minutely given by the Rochester paper. and it is not in our power, therefore, to say how much personal damage was sustained, but we are told that there was "great confusion for the time." It seems to us that people foolish enough to go into a Miller meeting, ought to have the priviledge of acknowledging their folly by getting *out* of it as speedily as possible.

ANOTHER RUMOR.—If the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Thompson, is filled by Mr. Spencer, Secretary of the Treasury the Treasury will probably be given to Gov. Shannon of Ohio, or some other gentleman from that State.

ELDER KNAPP.—The New York Baptist Register, contains some communications calculated to throw suspicion on the character of this great revivalist, as to the purity of his motives in his itinerancy. It appears that although his salary 'has averaged a little short of a thousand a year,' out of which is to be deducted three hundred dollars for traveling and extra expenses, he has nevertheless been able within a few years to accumulate property valued between 13 and $14,000. How he has been able to do so, concludes the writer in the Register, 'we shall leave him to explain or the public to judge!'

MONEY MARKET. The Hibernia brought out $150,000. This shows that the exchanges are favorable, though the new crops have not yet gone out. Money, therefore bids fair to be more abundant during the next year than it has been the year past. It will in all probability be much more abundant in the country, and equally so in the cities. Bulletin.

"Mr. Clay has too many heresies about him ever to gain my support as the President of the United States."—*Daniel Webster; vide Washington Standard.*

POLITICAL ABOLITION. The Liberator says that 'the present action of the Liberty party is likely to be more effectual in extending the curse of African slavery on this Continent, than the efforts of even the slaveholders themselves.'

Mrs. Madison, the respected widow of the late illustrious President Madison, has again taken up her residence, for the winter season, in Washington.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS EXCOMMUNICATED—The abolition convention, at Utica, has drawn up a long string of articles of indictment against John Quincy Adams, for his alleged recreancy to the cause of human liberty, and advising and conjuring all abolitionists no farther to recommend or do him honor.

LAST OF THE PIRATES.—The Crescent City says, poor old Chauffe, well known about town as the last of Lafitte's band of pirates, was found drowned in the new basin. He has been going about drunk and crazy for a long time past.

The Worcester Palladium of the 11th says—"A convention for reorganizing the human family, correcting the abuses that have been creeping into it for six thousand years, and preparing it for a new and better start on the march of existence, is in session today at our town hall."

Odd.—In a bookseller's catalogue appears the following article:—"Memoirs of Charles I, with a head capitally executed."

The anunal revenue of the French King and his family is over seven millions of dollars per annum.

☞The "Liberty party" have called a Convention at Hallowell on Friday, the 12th of Jan. next, to nominate a candidate for Govenor, &c.

Early on a very cold morning, a travelling profile cutter called at the house of a wag, and inquired if he wanted a profile taken. "Yes," was the reply, "I want yours *'taken'* from my door."

An individual superscribed a letter to Mr. Peleg Handley, Utica, thus: '2 P-leg ☞ly' U T K."

REMEDY FOR BEDBUGS.—Sit up in bed all night, with a lamp in your hand, and when you see one of these midnight marauders crawling up the blanket, burn his smellers for him.

"This is a sweeping catastrophe," as the man said when his wife knocked him down with a broom.

Keep the feet warm by moving about—the hands by labor—and the tongue by rest.

The New Orleans Picayune says there is a boy in that city who is so lazy, that he spells Andrew Jackson thus: "&ru Jaxn."

To pronounce any assertion to be a *falsehood*, is said to be vulgar. It is more polite to call it a "fulminating enlargement ot elongated veracity."

SUGAR.—There are 700 sugar plantations in Louisiana, 625 of which are in operation. The amount of sugar produced is about 90,090,600 lbs. The quantity of molasses produced in the same State is 4,000,000 gallons. The amount of capital employed is $52,000,000, with 40,000 hands and 10,000 horses.

READ THIS.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.

THE virtues of these Pills are now cheerfully and universally acknowledged by their great popularity and extensive circulation, and few who peruse this article will be found unacquainted with some proofs of their real excellence, and many will be ready to add the testimonials of their own experiance in favor of this delightful medicine.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are designed to ASSIST NATURE in restoring the various organs to a healthy action, by CLEANSING the Stomach and bowels, and PURIFYING the whole System from those morbid and corrupt humors which in most cases are the cause of disease, and thus gives to the patient health for sickness, and cheerfulness for dispondency.

The unparalleled success which has attended the use of these Pills has introduced some unprincipled persons to manufacture a SPURIOUS ARTICLE, which they endeavor to palm on the unsuspecting as the GENUINE MEDICINE, hence the importance of purchasing only of the regular advertised Agents.

N. B. Remember **Thomas Crocker** is the only regular authorized Agent for the sale of the above invaluable medicine in this Village, and do not purchase elsewhere, if you would be sure of obtaining the GENUINE MEDICINE.—1st34

MARRIED.

In this town, by Rev. C. B. Davis, SIMEON CUMMINGS, Esq. to Miss EMELINE S. THAYER, both of this town.

We were remembered on this occasion, and presented with a generous slice of the Bridal Loaf, for which the happy couple will please accept our thanks. May happiness attend them through life.

DIED.

Died in Hartford on the 17 inst., Mr. Silas Doten, aged 78 years.

His health had been failing for sometime and he passed calmly, and peacefnly, to that land from whence no travelor ever returns.

Mass. Papers please copy.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Paris, Me. Dec. 30, 1843.

Andrews Sullivan	Moore Hollis
Bates Lucy G.	Oxford Lodge
Brett Luther	Parris V. D.
Bent William	Richards Harriet E.
Briggs Joseph	Ryerson Job
Cummings Simeon	Royal Jesse
Dunham Ransom	Robinson Preston
Doe Wm. W.	Riply Cyrus
Emery S. & Son	Rawson Levi
Fuller Nathaniel	Stowell Levi
Ghase Dolly S.	Small William
Heath William	Stephens M.
Hall Abijah 2	Swan Foxwell
Holmes Austin A.	Turner Rev. J.
Jackson Sybil Ann 2	Twitchell David
Keen Mary T.	Taylor John T
Kittredge Chas.	Verrill Daniel
Mowee Wm.	Walker Rev. Joseph
Merrill John R. 2	Walker Lucy A.

GEO. W. KILLETT, P. M.

State Musical Convention.

THE Teachers of Music in the State of Maine, and all others in any way interested in the same, whether singers themselves or not, are requested to meet in Convention at Augusta on the third Wednesday of Jan. next, at ten of the clock A. M., to consider what are the best measures to be adopted for the promotion of the cause of Music in our State; and if found convenient, to take measures to have a course of Lectures on Elementary Teaching delivered at some convenient place in the course of the Summer or Fall ensuing. A full attendance is earnestly requested.

August 29th, 1843.

Counties.	*Nomes of Committee.*	*Residence.*
Franklin,	William M. Reed,	Phillips
Lincoln,	Reuben Seavy,	Bath.
Oxford,	Albert Cushman,	South Paris.
Cumberland,	E. C. Farrington,	Danvill.
Somerset,	Jotham Weston,	Bloomfield.
York,	John Moore,	Parsonsfield.
Penobscot,	John E. Goold,	Bangor.
Kennebec,		

☞This Committee was appointed by the National Musical Convention at Boston Aug. 26th, 1843. Let them meet at the Court House in Augusta as no place is mentioned.

Mortgagee's Notice.

JOSEPH SEVRENCE, then of Wolfborough, N. H., now of Lovell, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, by his deed of date September 27th, A. D. 1838, recorded in the Oxford West S. S. District Registry of Deeds, Book 19, page 381, for a valuable consideration therein named, gave, granted, bargained, sold and conveyed unto Daniel C. Emery of Gorham, County of Cumberland and State of Maine, his heirs and assigns, a certain farm or parcel of land situated in said Lovell; and is the same conveyed to said Joseph Sevrence by said Daniel C. Emery by deed, on the 27th day of Sept. 1838. Reference being had for a more particular description of the premises to said deed—and is the same on which said Sevrance has lived. The said premises having been conveyed by said Sevrence to said Emery, to have and to hold with their appurtenances and privileges, to him the said Emery, his heirs and assigns, *in fee and in Mortgage.*

And now the said Daniel C. Emery gives notice that the condition in the same mortgage deed has been broken, by reason whereof he claims a foreclosure of the above described mortgaged premises, with their appurtenances, in accordance with the Statute.

DANIEL C. EMERY.

Gorham, Dec. 27, 1843. 3w34

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:—December 11th, 1843.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Vendue on Saturday the twenty-seventh day of January next at ten o'clock A. M. at the Office of P. C. Virgin, in Rumford, in said County,—All the right in equity of redemption which Daniel Hinkson has in and to a certain lot of land in Rumford, in said County, being Lot numbered twenty-one in the third Division of Lots in said Rumford, mortgaged to Timothy Walker July 3d, 1840, for the sum of one hundred twenty-six dollars and twenty-four cents.

4s34 C. W. A. KIMBALL, Dept. Sh'ff.

SAMUEL F. MARBLE,

DEPUTY SHERIFF,

FOR THE COUNTIES OF

CUMBERLAND & OXFORD,

POLAND, ME.

WILLIAM K. KIMBALL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

CANTON VILLAGE, Me.

Collector's Notice,—Oxford.

NOTICE is hereby given to resident and non-resident owners of land in the town of Oxford, county of Oxford and State of Maine, that the same are taxed for the year 1841 for Town, County and State taxes, also for deficiency of Highway taxes for the year 1840, in bills committed to the undersigned, Collector of said Oxford, by the town Assessors and remain unpaid as follows:—

Owners' names and description of property.	Value.	Tax.	Defict Highway for 1840.	Amount due.
Sam'l Brown, Homestead farm 200 acres of land valued at 1000, one house 300, 4 other buildings 150,	1450	18 50		2 40
Jacob D. Brown, 300 acres of land valued 324, 1 house 100, one other building 35,	959	11 98	15 99	25 08
Description of said Brown's land. Lot No. 7, 2d Division of house lots Noyes' plan; one acre; Lots No. 5, 6 & 7 in the 1st Range, 5 in the 2d Range, Greenwood's plan, 3d Divs. C 9 between Hogan Ponds No. 5, 1st Range 100 acres, No. 6, 1st Range 100 acres, No 7, 1st Range 75 acres, C. 9, 2d Range 24 acres.				
John G. Burns, Homestead farm 65 acres of land valued 169, one house, 65, one barn, 30,	269	3 95		3 95
Sam'l Chadbourn, Lot on which he now lives, 11 acres of land, valued 50,	50	64		64
Moses Chesley, Homestead farm 50 acres of land valued 200, one house 20,	220	2 88		2 88
Robert Hilborn, Jr. Homestead farm 51 acres land, valued 163, 1 house 50 other buildings 75,	288	3 65		3 65
Simon Keen, Homestead farm, 40 acres land valued 100, one barn 25 dollars	125	1 82		1 82
Joshua Keen, Homestead place, 90 acres land, valued 282, one house 500, 1 other building 65,	847	10 81		8 12
Josiah Moore, Place formerly occupid by Caleb Mory, 50 acres land 150, 1 house 25, 1 barn 20,	195	2 50		2 50
Nathan Nelson, Jr. 158 acres of land 316, being the same bought of S. H. King and J. D. Brown, by a bond; said land adjoined the homestead place of said Nelson,	316	3 95		3 95
Reuben Rich, Jr. tenant of Appleton place, 16 acres land, value 50, one house 75 dollars,	125	1 40		1 40
Nathaniel Taylor, 44 acres land, value 129, being lot bought of John S. Rich,	129	1 65		1 65
Caleb Woodward, 27 acres of land, value 200, one house 150, one Mill 600 dollars,	950	12 21		11 03
David Webber, Homestead, 261 acres, value 783, 3 buildings 150,	933	11 97		10 51
James Yenton, 80 acres land value 90, being the place where he now lives,	90	1 16		1 16
Luther Carman, Homestead, two acres land, value 50, 1 house 200, 1 other building 20,				
3 Mills 200 dollars,	470	6 22		4 70
John Leavitt, Homestead, 20 acres, value 40 dollars	40	84		47
Nathan Wright, French place, 144 acres land, value 570, one house 30, 2 other buildings 50,	650	8 25		4 69
Sam'l Wright, Homestead, 50 acres land value 275, ½ house 100, ½ other buildings 25,	400	5 08		2 82
Nathan Wright, Old farm, 50 acres land value 275, ½ house 100, ½ other buildings, 25,	400	5 08		5 08
Non-Resident.				
Jonathan Emerson, part of Lots No 2 & 3, 7th Range, 2d Div. according to the old survey; the part intended for sale is a strip 40 rods wide across the northeasterly ends of said Lots to pay two thirds of the tax on said lots of 200 acres, value 400	400	5 08		3 40
James Deering, or unknown, on Poland line south of Lot G. 32 acres land, value	64	81		81
William Walcott, 2d Division Greenwood's plan Lot No. 10, 9th Range, 100 acres, value	200	2 54	2 00	4 54
Hiram Verrill, or unknown, on Minot line, 40 acres land, value	100	1 27	80	2 07
Hezekiah B. Huskins and another, Noyes' plan of Welch land, Lot No. 2, 199 acres land, value	436	5 54		5 54
Richard Foss and others, Noyes' plan of Welch land, Lot No. 3, 37 acres, value	148	1 88		1 88

And unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me on or before Tuesday the thirtieth day of April next, I shall proceed to sell on that day at ten o'clock A. M., at the Welchville Hotell, in Oxford, so much of said real estate as will discharge said taxes and charges.

GEORGE ROBINSON, Collector for 1841.

Oxford, Dec. 25th, 1843. 3w34

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Vendue, at the Inn of Fordyce C. Burbank, in Bethel in said County, on Saturday the tenth day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon,—All the right in equity which Edward W. Bumpass of Albany in said County, yeoman, has to redeem his homestead farm in said Albany, being all that part of the Lot of land numbered two in the fourth Range of Lots, which lies on the eastwardly side of Songo Pond. The same being mortgaged to Moses Pattee of said Albany, as security for the payment of about seventy dollars.

GILMAN CHAPMAN, Deputy Sheriff.

Bethel, Dec. 23, 1843. 3w34

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Vendue, at the Inn of Fordyce C. Burbank in Bethel in said County, on Saturday, the tenth day of February next, at one of the clock in the afternoon,—All the right in equity which Levi Twitchell of said Bethel, yeoman, has to redeem the Lot of land numbered twenty-three in the tenth Range of Lots in said Bethel,—the same being mortgaged to one Sarah Rust of Norway, in said County, Widow, as security for the payment of about two hundred dollars.

Further particulars and terms of sale to be made known at the time and place of sale.

GILMAN CHAPMAN, Deputy Sheriff.

Bethel, Dec. 23, 1843. 3w34

Notice.

I The subscriber hereby relinquish to my son, Barnet Thorn, his time from the date hereof until he shall be twenty one years of age claiming none of his earnings, permiting him to make his own contracts nor holding myself responsible for any debts of his contracting after this date.

SAMUEL THORN.

Attest, STEPHEN C. DAVIS.

Woodstock, November 28, 1843. 52.

NOTICE.

THIS may certify that I have given my son, Thadeus Fernald, his time to act and trade for himself; that I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

EDMOND W. FERNALD.

Attest: ISAAC RANDALL.

Dixfield, Nov. 15, 1843. 52

TIMOTHY LUDDEN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

TURNER-VILLAGE, Me.

GREAT BARGAINS!

FRANCIS BLAKE,

(SUCCESSOR TO G. & F. BLAKE,)

HAS just received from New York and Boston, a splendid and desirable Stock of new and fashionable FALL and WINTER GOODS, Foreign and Domestic; which he now offers at wholesale or retail to the former patrons of G. & F. Blake, and the public generally, at prices as low as Goods of the same quality, can be purchased in the county, State, or United States. Among which are the following:

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES SATINETTS, VESTINGS,

All kinds of COTTON AND WOOLEN GOODS

Prints, Copperplates,

SILKS, CLOAK CLOTHS,

In great variety.

CARPETINGS, FEATHERS,

Rich and cheap SHAWLS, Linens, Damasks, Hosiery, Gloves, Rich Ribbons and Linings.

Paper Hangings, School Books,

of every description.

STATIONERY

of all kinds.

Hats, Caps, & Furs.

CROCKERY, GLASS, & CHINA WARE,

And every kind of Furnishing Goods.

GROCERIES, HARD & HOLLOW WARE

Iron and Steel, Nails, Glass, Lime, Fish, Salt, Flour, and Grindstones.

DYE STUFFS, PAINTS, MEDICINES, &c.

☞Please call and examine.

Harrison, Nov. 21. 3m

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

AT THE

ONE PRICE STORE,

Norway Steep Falls.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform their customers and the public in general that they have just received from Boston, and other sources, the largest Stock and most Fashionable Assortment of Fall and Winter Goods ever offered to the inhabitants of this County. Among which are

BLACK, BLUE, BROWN, INVISIBLE GREEN, and STEEL MIX'D

BROADCLOTHS.

—CASSIMERES—SATINETTS—

200 pieces Prints—20 pieces black, blue black, and cangeable ALPECCAS. Orleans and Indiana Cloths. Alepines,—Fig'd Lunittes.—Gingham,—M. D. Laines,—Silk and Cotton Hdkfs.—Shawls—10,000 yards Sheetings and Shirtings—500 lbs. Cotton Yarn, C. Batting, C. Wadding, &c. &c., together with a large assortment of

CROCKERY, GLASS, HARD WARE, AND CUTLERY.

Two Tons Boston Iron Co. Nails—Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs,—Iron and Steel—Shovels and manure Forks,—Lime and Flour. 200 sides Sole and Upper Leather.

25 Fairbank's Improved Patent Diving Flue

COOKING STOVES,

at from $15 to $18 each.

BOX STOVES at from $4 to $7,50 each.

BUFFALO ROBES—FUR CAPS AND COLLARS.

—ALSO—

We have on hand 40 Hhd's prime MOLASSES, (which we sell by the Hh'd or at retail)

1000 Bushels SALT, &c. &c.

It is our intention to do an extensive business, and we are confident that the facilities we have for purchasing Goods (buying as we do in large quantities for cash,) will enable us to offer sufficient inducement for people to patronize us and save the expense of a journey to Portland to purchase their Goods.

—WANTED—

In exchange for Goods or Cash—

50 tons *CLOVER SEED*—50 tons *PORK*—10 tons *DRIED APPLE*—500 bushels *WHITE BEANS*

2000 *WOOL SKINS*—*SHIPPING FURS*

of all kinds—Hides—Shingle—Clapboards

Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats,

and

All kinds of Produce usually taken at Country Stores.

A. C. DENISON, & Co.

Norway, Nov. 5, 1843. 26

BLACK-SMITHING.

The subscriber, having located himself on Paris Hill, (near the shop formerly occupied by J. R. Merrill,) is prepared to manufacture all kinds of work in the neatest and best manner.

ELIPTIC SPRINGS;

Carriage Work

of all kinds,

AXES, HOES,
PITCH-FORKS, MANURE-FORKS,
CHAINS, CHISELS,
PLANE-IRONS

And all kinds of edge tools made to order and at short notice.

Horse Shoeing in the best manner for 80 cts.
Ox Shoeing Do. $1,33.
☞All of which will be WARRANTED.

JOHN COOPER, JR.

Paris Hill, Nov. 24, 1843. 3m30

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.

FILLING, Separating, Cleaning and Setting Artificial Mineral Pivot Teeth, done by

T. H. BROWN, Paris-Hill.

Price.—Filling with Gold, from 50 cts to $1,00.
do Tin Foil, 25 50.
Cleaning set of Teeth, 50 1,00.
Setting Pivot Teeth, $1,00 1,50, & 2,00
Work warranted.—March 28. tf 47

GRAVE STONES.

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of WHITE MARBLE and SLATE GRAVE STONES, which he offers for sale as cheap as they can be bought in this State.

Persons wanting Grave Stones are invited to call at my shop before purchasing elsewhere.

CYRUS THOMPSON, JR.

Hartford, June 13, 1843. copy7

C. W. WALTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

DIXFIELD-VILLAGE, MAINE.

WRIGHT'S

☞INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.☜

The true character of Counterfeiters and sellers of counterfeit Medicines.

NO medicine has ever been introduced to the American public, whose virtues have been more cheerfully and universally acknowledged by its great popularity and extensive circulation than 'Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.' To descant upon their various virtues at this late season would be a work of supererogation, since few who peruse this article will be found unacquainted with the widely circulated proofs of the real excellence of the medicine, to which many will be ready to add the testimonials of their own experience. But if further proof were needed of the value of the remedy, it might be found in the fact that no medicine in the market has been so shamelessly and repeatedly counterfeited. Ignorant, envious, avaricious, and unprincipled men, have in different places, manufactured a spurious pill, bearing a superficial resemblance to the true article, but composed either impotent or Deleterious Ingredients, which they have sought to foist upon the public as the veritable

'INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.'

These fraudulent swindlers could never pass off their vile wares upon the public but for the connivance and assistance of (self-styled) respectable druggists, who, for the sake of a little 'filthy lucre' lend themselves to this monstrous and unhallowed system of imposition. The counterfeiter of a popular medicine is more criminal than a counterfeitor of current money. The injuries done by the latter seek; sink to nothing in comparison with those inflicted upon society by the former. We might paint him wringing the mite from the hard hand of invalid penury which is extended for the boon of health, and receives instead, the vile drug that protracts and aggravates disease, or to view it in its best aspect, suffers it to rage unchecked.—How melancholly is the reflection that thousands may have been hurried to the grave by having a counterfeit substituted for the true medicine, who, but for the venal fraud, might now be living in high health, the delight and hope of the social circle.—All classes are interested in putting down these vile counterfeiters.

Let the Stores where they are sold be marked and shunned!

And let the virtuous indignation of the community administer to all concerned in these unfair practices a general and withering rebuke.

CAUTION!

The public will please observe that the genuine medicine has the following wording on the sides of the boxes:

'WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILL.'

—Indian Purgative—

Of the North American College of Health.

And also stollid the border of a label will be found in small type, 'Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1840, by WILLIAM WRIGHT, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.'

It will be further observed that the printed direction for using the medicine, which accompanies each box, are also entered according to Act of Congress; and the same form will be found at the bottom of the first page.

The slightest attention to the above few particulars will serve to protect the purchaser from fraud, and save the lives of those who may otherwise be endangered by using a counterfeit medicine.

The public will also remember that all those who sell the genuine Indian Vegetable Pills are provided with a certificate of Agency, signed by

William Wright, Vice President
Of the American College of Health,

and that pedlers are never in any case allowed to sell the genuine article. All travelling Agents will be provided with a certificate of Agency as above described; and those who cannot show one will be known as base imposters.

The regularly appointed Agents can receive their supplies of the above popular pills, as heretofore, from the only Office and General Depot for the New England States.

198 TREMONT STREET, **198**

BOSTON.

Principal Office, and General Depot, 169, Race st. Philadelphia, Pa.

☞All letters relative to the Pills must be addressed thus—*N. E. Office N. A. College of Health*, 198 Tremont St. Boston, Mass."

Beware of the Infected District, in Ann Street, Boston.

N. B. Buy of none except the following regularly appointed Agents:

AGENTS.

Oxford County.

Andover, Lewis Crockett.	*Lovell*, Janes Walker.
Albany, Thomas Jameson.	*Mexico*, Jabez L. Delloff.
Bethel, Kimball & Crocker.	*Norway*, Wm. F. Goodnow
Bethel E., E. M. Carter & Co	*Norway N.* Jonathan Swift.
Bethel, Walker's Mills, Erastus Hilborn.	*Oxford, Craigie's Mills*, Charles Durell.
Brownfield, Daniel Tyler.	*Oxford, Welchville*, Brown & Cox.
Buckfield, E. & L. Atwood	*Paris*, Thomas Crocker.
Canton Mills, J. M. Deshon.	*Paris N.* Alanson Briggs.
Canton, Holland & Austin.	*Paris S.* O. H. Paine.
Dixfield, Charles L. Eustis.	*Porter*, John Higgins.
Dixfield E., H. J. Dakin.	*Rumford Point*, J. H. Wardwell.
Fryeburg, H. C. Buswell.	*Rumford Centre*, J. Graham.
Fryeburg N. D. W. O'Brion & Co.	*Rumford Falls*, A. Bolster.
Greenwood, Joseph Stevens.	*Sumner*, Jeremiah Howe.
Hartford, Winslow Hall.	*Sumner N.* L. & R. Crocker.
Hiram, Alpheus Spring.	*Turner*, J. Blake & Son.
Livermore, Strickland & Morrison.	*Turner Centre*, Mitchell & Bradford.
Livermore N. J. Coolidge.	*Waterford*, Chaplin Nelson.
Livermore (Haine's Corner) Samuel R. Nelson.	

N. B. Remember THOMAS CROCKER is the only regular authorised Agent for the sale of the above invaluable medicine in this Village, and do not purchase elsewhere, if you would be sure of obtaining the GENUINE MEDICINE.

A fresh supply just received by the Agents in this County from the New-England Office of the N. A. College of Health, No. 198 Tremont-street, Boston, Mass. epoy34—Dec. 26.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Executions and will be sold at Public Vendue at the store of Hubbard & Marble in Paris in said County, on Saturday the 2d day of March, 1844, at one o'clock P. M. all the right which David P. Stowell of said Paris, has in equity to redeem the following described real estate, to wit:—About three acres of land with the buildings thereon, being a part of the homestead farm of the late Elias Stowell, and are the same premises that were mortgaged to Rufus Stowell on the ninth day of February, 1843, to secure the payment of $375 and interest, and recorded in the Oxford Registry Book 65—page 548—Also, about eleven acres on the North and East side of the road leading from South Paris Village to Rumford, adjoining James Deering and C. B. Knight's land, and is the same land mortgaged by said D. P. Stowell to John B. Stowell—Also, one other piece of Woodland containing fifteen acres, more or less; adjoining land on the North of Jared Young, on the East by James Deering's land, and on the South and West by Simeon Cummings' land, and all of the above described real estate is situated at South Paris; the two last described parcels are the same that was mortgaged by said D. P. Stowell to S. Cummings the third day of November A. D. 1842, to secure the payment of one hundred and ninety-five dollars, eighty cents on demand and interest annually, and recorded in the Oxford Registry Book 65—page 296, where reference is had for further particulars. The same having been attached on the original Writ.

SIMEON CUMMINGS, Deputy Sheriff.

Paris, Dec. 21, 1843. 33

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing the following described notes of hand, viz:—One note to Venta Muzzy, dated Oxford, Feb. 8th, 1842: for twenty-one dollars and thirty-four cents, one other note of same date running to said Muzzy for twenty-nine dollars and thirty-three cents, also one other note of same date as the above two running to said Muzzy for twenty-nine dollars and thirty-three cents, all of said notes were given by the subscriber and for which he received no valuable consideration, therefore payment is refused. WM. W. OLIVER.

Oxford, Dec. 25, 1843. 3w34

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,

Deputy Sheriff,

PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.

☞All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to

Feb. 14, 1842. 4t

$10,000 REWARD

Will be paid to any Physician who will produce a better Compound for Family use than the

GENUINE DUTCH OR
GERMAN VEGETABLE PILLS.
STYLED
THE LION OF THE DAY.

TO the inhabitants of the United States and the Canadas—The Pills, well called the Lion of the Day, are respectfully recommended to the attention and trial of all those subject to the attacks of *Bilious, Dyspeptic,* and other Chronic diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. These Pills have long been without a successful rival in Germany, and throughout Europe, and many years in various parts of the United States, by the most eminent Physicians, as a Famil Medicine.

This Pill is composed of extracts from nine parts of the Vegetable kingdom. They are warranted safe in their operation and effects. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their effects, and unrivalled in their results. They have long received the most flattering recommendation from the Medical Faculty; such men as Dr. Mott, and Dr Guernsey, of N. York; Dr Delamater, Dr Hossack, and Dr Landon, of Dutchess county; and Hon. B. Peck, M. D., of Glen Falls—these men have long stood at the head of their profession.

Again: gastic irritation debilitates the digestive organs and becomes a fruitful source of disease: in some people *Dyspepsia,* in others, *Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Hypochondria, Asthma, Gout, Piles, Epilepsy, Low Spirits, Chronic Diarrhœa, Pulmonary Consumption, Sick Headache, Eruption of the Skin, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Heartburn, Costiveness, Female Weakness, Jaundice, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Humors, and all Bilious complaints.* These different complaints are each, one and about the same, followed by a train of others, equally as detrimental, and perhaps fatal to human life. Like bad legislation, one bad law must be supported by others equally as injurious to the prosperity of the State. A perfectly healthy body is like a well tuned instrument, every string of which vibrates in unison, and the least injury to any one throws it into disorder.

These Pills are not intended as a thorough purgative, as some will have it; they are intended to strengthen the system that has run down, and regulate the whole human structure, and remove all obstruction and assist nature in its violated laws.

For sale in almost every town in the United States and the Canadas. Price 25 cts. Directions on each box.

Be sure when you purchase that you get the Lion of the Day, having the written name of Merritt Griffin on each box.

For full particulars, see small circulars deposited with each agent below mentioned.

AGENTS IN OXFORD COUNTY.

South Waterford, A. Houghton.
Lovell, Weeks & Kimball, and J. Walker.
Fryeburg, H. C. Buswell.
Brownfield, N. C. Rice.
Hiram, S. Flye.
Woodstock, J. Bicknell.
North Paris, Houghton & Bisbee.
South Paris, O. H. Paine.
Nurway, W. E. Goodnow.
Oxford, Wm. F. Welch.
Canton Point, J. Hearsey.
Canton Mills, A. Barrows.
Dixfield, C. L. Eustis.
Mexico, J. M. Dolloff.
East Rumford, A. Bolster.
Rumford, A. K. Knapp. O. C. Bolster.
East-Bethel, E. M. Carter, & Co.
Hartford, W. Hall.
Jacksonville, C. Howe.
Porter, E. Hlose, Jr.
Sweden, B. Nevers.
And for sale in this place by Hubbard & Marble.
1y20 C. C. CORLISS, Travelling Agent.

DR. J. D. BUZZELL'S
CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES,
CONSISTING OF

Vegetable Billious Bitters,
Vegetable Billious Pills,
Jaundice Mixture,
Hemorrhoidal, or Pile Powders,
Compound Strengthening Plaster,
Ointment for the cure of Cautaneous Eruptions, and Cough Mixture.

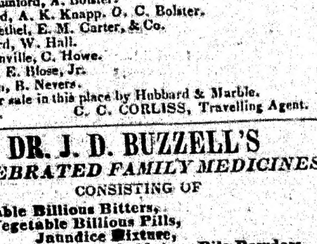
THESE Medicines are purely Vegetable, and extensively used in various parts of the United States, the British Provinces and the West Indies.

They are particularly intended for the removal of Chronic diseases, such as habitual or periodical head ache, Catarrh, Consumption of the lungs—various affections of the stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys, urinary vessels, glands, &c. Dropsy, Rheumatism, Gout, and some of the preparations, viz: the Billious Bitters, Pills, Jaundice Mixture, and anti-acid preparations—when generally used will operate by opening obstructions, removing all morbid and offensive matter from the stomach and bowels, which he has reason to think is always their effect in all cases within the control of medicine. They operate as preventives in various Epidemical diseases, such as Intermittent, Inflammatory, Billious and common Typus fevers, Inflamations of the Lungs, Bowels, Pleura, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhea, &c. Also, as preventives to some contagious diseases, such as the Yellow, Scarlet and Putrid fevers, and although there are some contagious diseases which they are not capable, such as small pox, measles, hooping cough, &c., yet he, from many years experience, has become confident, that all who contract any of those diseases, while under the influence of these medicines, aken in s. chdoses as to keep up and maintain a healthy action n the secreta ry and excretory vessels of the digestive organs, are but slightly effected, and are easily managed, whereas, on te contrary, doubtless in many cases, they would prove not only distressing, but uncontrolable and dangerous.

For a more full and particular description of disease, and the medicine to be applied, I beg leave to refer you to my circular in pamphlet form, which may be found wherever the medicines are for sale, and to the remarks accompanying them

Agents—Oxford County.

HUBBARD & MARBLE, Paris Hill; A. Briggs, North Paris; J. Crockett, Norway Village; J. Wilson, Oxford;—Wm. Walker, Peru; Brock & Co., C. P. Bridgham, Buckfield; Wm. B. Bray, S. B. Holt, N. Turner; J. M. Dexbon, Canton; J. Bicknell, Woodstock; Bretton & Washburn, Livermore; J. B. Wardwell, J. Graham, Pumford; C. S. Chase, Dixfield; J. M. Dolloff, Mexico; L. S. Bumpass, Hebron; J. Parsons, C. H. Crafts, Minot; C. S. Packard, Auburn; C. Howe, Sumner. -[April 11, 1843. epoy49



FOR COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA or PITHISIC CONSUMPTION, WHOOPING COUGH, and all Pulmonary affections and Diseases of the Lungs, this is believed to be the most efficacious Medicine ever known in America, for proof of which we would refer to those who have used it, and to the numerous certificates of Physicians and others attached to the inside wrapper of each bottle.

Dr. Amory Hunting of Franklin, Mass. writes that after having prescribed the usual remedies without relief, and having consulted with several eminent physicians, he has found the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam to have had the desired effect, and I recommended it as a safe, convenient and efficacious remedy

Dr. Thomas Brown, of Concord, N. H., writes that to his knowledge it has never disappointed the reasonable expectations of those who have used it.

The public are particularly cautioned against the many *Counterfeits or Imitations* which have partially or wholly assumed the name of the genuine article.

*** Be assured that it is not genuine unless one or both of the written signatures of SAMPSON REED or WM. JON'N CUTLER, are found attached to a yellow label on a blue envelope. (All labels of and after the date of Dec. 1839, will have the written signatures of Wm. J on Cutler.) Prepared by REED, WING & CUTLER, (late Low & Reed,) Wholesale Druggists, 54 Chatham Street, Boston; and sold by Druggists, Apothecaries and country merchants generally.

Price 50 cents.

PARIS, THOMAS CROCKER, Agent. eply19

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TAKEN on Execution, and will be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the twenty-seventh day of January next at 2 o'clock, P. M. at the store of John M. Deshon in Canton, all the right in Equity of Redemption that Ebenezer R. Knight, has in and to a certain tract or parcel of land situated in Peru in the County of Oxford, being the Northerly half of Lot No. 6 in the 3d division of lots in said Peru, containing 70 acres, the same being mortgaged by said Knight to Francis Wait, by his mortgage deed dated Nov. 9th 1835 and recorded with Oxford Records, Book 62, page—to secure the payment of one hundred and fifty dollars and interest—to which deed reference may be had for further description, the same having been attached on the original writ.

LEONARD P. SMITH, Deputy Sheriff.
Canton, Dec. 14, 1843. 32

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:—December 13, 1843.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the twentieth day of January next at one o'clock P. M. at the office of Jairus S. Kieth, Esq. in Oxford, all the right in equity of redemption which William Wardwell has to redeem a certain tract or parcel of land on which he now lives, situated in said Oxford and bounded as follows, viz: Westerly by Otisfield line, Southerly by Thomson Pond, Easterly by Greely Brook, so called, and being the same premises mortgaged by said Wardwell to Ebenezer R. Holmes of said Oxford by deed January 25th 1841, to secure the payment of $253,09 with interest annually, for a more particular description reference is had to said deed, recorded with Oxford Records, Book 60, Page 370.

ASA THAYER, Jr. Deputy Sheriff.
32

Notice of Foreclosure.

ON the sixteenth day of October in the year eighteen hundred and forty, Solomon Doble, 2d, of Buckfield, in the County of Oxford, made and executed to me, the subscriber, a mortgage deed of a certain piece of land situated in said Buckfield, being gore lot, number eleven, lying in ranges number six and seven, in said Buckfield, conditioned for the payment of certain notes of hand therein mentioned, which deed is recorded in the Oxford Registry of deeds, where reference may be had. The condition of said mortgage deed has been broken, by reason whereof I claim to foreclose the same. ADDISON G. COLE.
Buckfield, Nov. 15, 1843.

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS Ephraim H. Brown of Norway in the County of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty, did convey to me the subscriber in mortgage a certain piece of land situated at the Steep Falls, so called, in said Norway, viz: one undivided half of the following described premises, begining at the Northwesterly corner of land formerly owned by Ephraim Barrows on the Easterly side of the road, and Southerly of the Steep Falls, thence by said road North thirteen degrees East six rods to the stream at said Falls, thence up said stream to the Westerly side of the dam, on the Easterly side of said bridge, thence North to the middle of said stream, thence down the middle of said stream until a South line will pass twenty feet below the Easterly end of the grist-mill, thence on said South line to said land lately owned by said Barrows, thence by said Barrows' land to first mentioned bounds together with the buildings on the same—and whereas the condition is broken in said mortgage, I hereby give notice of the same, and claim possession of said premises and to foreclose said mortgage agreeably to law.

STEPHEN GREENLEAF, Jr.
Norway, November, 11, 1843. 3w32*

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS John Millett, Jr. of Norway in the County of Oxford, on the eighteenth day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty by his deed of mortgage of that date conveyed to James F. Carter, then in full life but since deceased, Lot of land numbered thirteen in that part of said Norway called Lee's Grant, containing ninety-five acres, more or less, to secure the payment of a certain note therein described; for a more particular description of the premises and condition thereof reference being had to the record of said deed in the Oxford Registry, Book 59, Page 180, and the condition of said deed having been broken: By reason whereof the undersigned Administratrix of said Carter's estate claims a foreclosure of said mortgaged premises pursuant to the statute in such cases provided.

HARRIET R. CARTER, Administratrix,
By L. STOWELL, her Attorney.
Paris, November 10, 1843. 2w32

Notice of Foreclosure.

PARSONS HASKELL, of Albany, in the County of Oxford, on the nineteenth day of May, 1837, mortgaged to us, by deed of that date, three fourths of the northerly part of lot numbered nine in the fifth range, in said Albany, held in common and undivided, and is the same that Grant Prince deeded to Francis Cummings and by said Cummings to said Haskell, reference being had to said conveyances recorded in Oxford Registry of Deeds, excepting so much as has been sold to Samuel P. and David H Haskell. The condition of said mortgage has been broken, by reason whereof we claim a foreclosure. JACOB DRESSOR.
JOSEPH LOVEJOY
Albany, May 13, 1843. 3w34*at

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' ACCOUNTS.

County of Oxford to James Osgood as County Commissioner, Dr.

1842—November 15th. To travel from Fryeburg to Abbott's in Rumford and back to Fryeburg, on petition of Alvan Bolster—130 miles $13 00
To 5 days viewing and hearing parties, 15 00
Nov. 22. To travel to Denmark to adjourn on petition of Nath'l Head & others, 14 m. each way 2 80
1 days attendance 2 50
Dec. 6th To travel from Fryeburg to Widow Smith's on petition of Nath'l Head & others, 14 m. 1 40
To 4 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating, 10 00
To travel to Fryeburg—14 miles 1 40
Postage 30
Dec. 12th. To travel to Crockett's in Oxford on petition of Henry Hawkins for discontinuance and new location—40 miles 4 00
To 5 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating 12 50
To travel to Fryeburg—40 miles 4 00
To travel from Fryeburg to Hobbs' in Norway on petition of Selectmen of Norway for discontinuance—40 miles 4 00
1 day viewing and hearing parties 2 50
To travel from Hobbs' to Oxford—15 miles 1 50
To 1 day completing location on Hawkin's pet. 2 50
To travel to Fryeburg—40 mile 4 00
Dec 20th, 1842. To travel from Fryeburg to Putnam's in Greenwood on petition of Locke and others—46 miles 4 60
To 1 days attendance 2 50
To travel to Fryeburg—46 miles 4 60
$93 10

County of Oxford to Jonathan B. Smith, Dr. For services as County Commissioner.

1842—Nov. 21. To travel from Norway to East Rumford and back on petition of Alvan Bolster and others —60 miles $6 00
To 6 days viewing, hearing parties, and attendance on said petition 15 00
To cash paid for ferriage 25
Dec. 9 To travel from Norway to Denmark and back on petition of Nathaniel Head and others—44 miles 4 40
To 4 days viewing, hearing parties and locating on said petition 10 00
17th To travel from Norway to Oxford and back on petition of Henry Hawkins agent for the town of Oxford—12 miles 1 20
To 4 days viewing, hearing parties and locating on said petition 10 00
To travel from Norway Village to Dan'l Hobbs' and back on petition of Committee of Norway —16 miles 1 60
To 1 day viewing and hearing parties on said petition 2 50
20th. To travel from Norway to Locke's Mills in Greenwood and back on petition of Samuel B. Locke and others—32 miles 3 20
To 1 day attendance on said petition 2 50
24th. To 1½ days making up Reports 3 75
$60 40

County of Oxford to Isaac N. Stanley, Dr. County Commissioner,

1842—Nov. 19. To 3 days viewing and hearing parties on petition of Alvan Bolster and others 7 50
To travel to David W. Abbott's in Rumford and back to Dixfield on said petition—18 miles 1 80
To 2 ferriages in said travel 25
Dec. 6. To travel from Dixfield to Denmark on petition of Nath'l Head and others—52 miles 5 20
10. To 4 days viewing, hearing parties and locating on said petition 10 00
To travel from Denmark to Dixfield—52 miles 5 20
10. To paid postage on Reports from Franklin County Commissioners 30
Dec. 12. To travel from Dixfield to Sewall Crockett's tavern in Oxford on petition of Henry Hawkins, agent of said Oxford—35 miles 3 50
15. To 3 days viewing, hearing parties and locating on said petition 7 50
To travel from S. Crockett's tavern in Oxford to Daniel Hobbs' in N. Norway on petition of Selectmen of Norway for discontinuance of County road in said Norway—15 miles 1 50
16. To 1 day viewing, hearing and discontinuing on said petition 2 50
To travel from Dan'l Hobbs' to S. Crockett's in Oxford on petition of Henry Hawkins, agent of Oxford—16 miles 1 50
17. To 1 day to finish locating on petition of Henry Hawkins, agent of Oxford 2 50
18. To travel from Oxford to Dixfield on pet of said Henry Hawkins—35 miles 3 50
To travel from Dixfield to Greenwood on pet. of S. B. Locke and others—25 miles 2 50
20. To one days attendance on said petition 2 50
21. To travel from Greenwood to Dixfield on said Locke's petiiion—25 miles 2 50
$60 25

County of Oxford to James Osgood, Dr. For services as County Commissioner.

March, 1843. To postage on Letters, 30, April do 40 70
April 11. To travel on petition of Gregg and others to Andover—65 miles 6 50
To days attendance 5 00
— travel to Fryeburg—65 miles 6 50
April 23d. To travel on petition of Samuel B Locke and others to Greenwood—46 miles 4 60
To 4 days view and attendance 10 00
— travel to Fryeburg—46 miles 4 60
May 1st, 1843. To travel to Rumford on pet. of Alvan Bolster and others—68 miles 6 80
To attendance 1 day 2 50
— travel to Fryeburg—68 miles 6 80
— postage on two letters 20
— expenses paid for ferriage over river and other waters 92
$55 12

County of Oxford to Jonathan B. Smith, Dr. For services as County Commissioner.

1843—March. To writing Reports of locations on the Petitions of Nath'l Head and others, and Henry Hawkins agent for the town of Oxford, and Reports on the Petitions of Committee of Norway, and Sam'l B. Locke and others, and making Plans of a road located in Oxford on said petition of Hawkins, and of a road located in Denmark on said petition of Nath'l Head and others —3 days 7 50
April 19. To travel from Norway to Putnam's tavern in Greenwood and back, 32 miles, on pet. of Samuel B. Locke and others 3 20
To 2½ days attendance on said petition 6 25
$16 95

County of Oxford to Isaac N. Stanley, Dr. For Services as County Commissioner.

1843—April 12 To travel from Dixfield to Andover Corner and back on petition of E W. Gregg and others —44 miles 4 40
To one days attendance on said petition 2 50
May 2. To travel from Dixfield to A. Bolster's and back on pet. of A Bolster & others—16 ms. 1 60
To one days attendance on said petition 2 50
$11 01

County of Oxford to James Osgood as County Commissioner, Dr.

May 30th, 1843 To travel on petition of R. Cram and others from Fryeburg to Joseph Whitcom's, 10 ms 1 00
To 15 days viewing and hearing parties 37 50
— travel from Butler's to Hartford's—2 miles 1 20
— travel from Mosse Pond Bridge to Fryeburg —10 miles 1 00
June 19th, 1843. To travel from Fryeburg to Lewis Crockett's in Andover, 65 miles, on petition of Eben Gregg and others 6 50
To 9 days viewing the route, hearing the parties and locating 22 50
To travel from Dixfield to Andover—25 miles 2 50
— paid two ferriages 25
June 29 To travel from Andover to Dunn's in Greenwood on petition of Samuel B Locke and others—20 miles 2 00
To use of horse and carriage in performing and expediting the above view and location 3 25
To 4 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating 10 00
To travel from Dunn's to Fryeburg—46 miles 4 60
— postage of 3 letters 30
July 15th, 1843. To travel on petition of Doct John Grover to Whitcomb's in Bethel—35 ms. 3 50
To 7 days viewing and hearing parties 17 50
— travel from Bethel to Gilead Line and back to Bethel—28 miles 2 80
To travel from Bethel to Frost's and back to Bethel—18 miles 1 80
July 15th. To travel from Bethel to Hunt's in Albany on pet of Deacon Cummings, 8 miles 80
To viewing and hearing parties 1 day 2 50
— travel from Frost's to Fryeburg—35 miles 3 50
— postage on 2 letters 16
July 17, 1843 To travel on petition of Sam'l Barker & others from Fryeburg to Rumford, 55 ms 5 50
To one days attendance 2 50
— travel from said Barkers to Fryeburg, 55 ms. 5 50
$138 06

County of Oxford to Jonathan B. Smith, Dr. For services as County Commissioner.

1843—June 13. To travel from Norway to Denmark and from Lovell home on the petition of R Cram and others—48 miles 4 80
15 days viewing and hearing parties on said pet. 37 50
28 Travel from Norway to Andover and from Mexico to Greenwood on the petition of Eben W Gregg and others—47 miles 4 70
Ferriages 25
To days viewing hearing parties and locating on said petition 22 50
July 3 Travel from Greenwood to Norway on the petition of Samuel B Locke & others, 16 ms 1 60
4 days viewing, hearing parties and locating on said petition 10 00
12. Travel from Norway to Bethel on the pet. of John Grover and others—20 miles 2 00
7 days viewing on said petition 17 50
13. Travel from Bethel to Albany and from Albany home on petition of Aaron Cummings —24 miles 2 40
1 day viewing and hearing parties on said pet. 2 50
15 Travel from Norway to Rumford & back on pet. of Samuel Barker and others—40 miles 4 00
1 day attendance on said petition. 2 50
$112 25

County of Oxford to James Osgood, Dr. For services as County Commissioner.

1843—July 24. To travel from Fryeburg to Daniel Austin's in Canton on petition of Cyrus Wormell and others—58 miles 5 80
2 days viewing and hearing parties 5 00
July 26. To travel from Daniel Austin's to Canton Point on petition of Cornelius Holland and others—6 miles 60
Amount paid for ferriages 5 00
2 days viewing and hearing parties 6 10
To travel to Fryeburg—61 miles
28th. To 2 days viewing and hearing parties on pet. of John Simmons, agent, 5, ferriages, 25 5 25
August 10 To travel from Fryeburg to J
ages in Sweden—13 miles 1 30
Gam days attendance 2 50
To om Fryeburg—13 miles 1 30
— trav to Fryeburg to Sweden and back 2 60
To travel from
to Fryeburg—26 miles
15th To travel miles 6 30
Isaac Strickland—63 to Fryeburg, 6 30 8 80
Attendance, 2 50—trav burg to Sweden on
22d. To travel from Frye 13 miles 1 30
petition of R Cram and others— 12 50
To 5 days viewing and locating 1 30
— travel to Fryeburg—13 miles
25. To travel from Fryeburg to Rumfo 6 20
petition of Alvan Bolster and others—52 ms.
To 4 days viewing, hear ng the parties and locating 50
Paid ferriages
To travel, on Samuel Barker's petition, from Rumford to said Barker's and from thence to Fryeburg—65 miles. 5 50
To 2 days locating and hearing parties 5 00
$94 35

County of Oxford to Jonathan B. Smith, Dr. For services as County Commissioner.

1843—July 29. To travel from Norway to Daniel Austin's in Canton on petition of Cyrus Wormell and others—26 miles 2 60
To 2 days attendance on said petition 5 00
To travel from Daniel Austin's to Canton Point and from thence home on the petition of Cornelius Holland, Agent for the town of Canton—30 miles 3 00
To 2 days attendance on said petition 5 00
— 2 days attendance on pet. of John Simmons 5 00
— cash paid for ferriage 25
Aug. 12. To travel from Norway to Lovell & back one on the pet. of R. Cram & others—40 ms 4 00
To 1 day attendance on said petition 2 50
17. To travel from Norway to Livermore and back petition of Isaac Strickland, Agent for said Livermore—60 miles 6 00
To one day attendance on said petition 2 50
26. To travel from Norway to Lovell & from Denmark home on petition of R. Cram and others—44 miles 4 40
To 5 days attendance and locating on said pet. 12 50
Sept. 2. To travel from Norway to E. Rumford ont pe. of Alvan Bolster and others, 30 ms. 3 00
To 4 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said petition 10 00
To travel from Rumford Falls to Sam'l Barker's and from thence home on petition of said Barker and others—32 miles 3 20
To 1 day viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said petition 2 50
To cash paid for ferriage 50
4 To 2 days writing reports and making plans of roads located 5 00
$76 95

County of Oxford to Isaac N. Stanley, County Commissioer, Dr.

1843, May 16 To travel from Dixfield to Rumford and back, 20 miles, on petition of A Bolster 2 00
To one half day attendance on said petition 1 25
30. To travel from Dixfield to Joseph Millikin's in Denmark on petition of R. Cram and others—53 miles 5 30
June 14. To 15 days viewing and hearing parties on said petition 37 50
16. To travel from Lovell village to Dixfield on said petition—50 miles 5 00
To 2 ferriages in said travel 25
20. To travel from Dixfield Village to Lewis Crockett's in Andover, 24 miles, on petition of E. W. Gregg 2 40
29. To 9 days viewing, hearing parties and locating on said petition 22 50
To travel from Kimball's Mills to Dixfield, 8 ms. 80
—travel from Dixfield to Locke's Mill in Greenwood, 23 miles, on pet. of S B. Locke and others 2 30
To 2 ferriages 25
— travel from Locke's Mills to Dixfield, 23 ms. 2 30
July 3 To 5 days viewing and locating on said petition 12 50
5. To travel from Dixfield to Bethel Hill, 27 miles, on petition of John Grover and others 2 7
12 To 7 days viewing on said pet. 17 50 17 62½
ferriage 12½
13. To travel from Bethel Hill to Hunt's tavern in Albany on petition of Aaron Cummings, Agent of Albany—8 miles 80
To 2 days viewing and hearing parties on said petition 2 50
14 To travel from Mr Frost's in Albany to Dixfield on said pet 38 ms 3,80, 2 ferriage 12½ 3 92½
24. To travel from Dixfield to Daniel Austin's in Canton, 9 miles, on petition of C. Wormell and others 90
25. To 2 days viewing and hearing parties on said petition 5 00
To travel home on said petition 9 ms 90—2 ferriages 25 1 15
26 Travel from Dixfield to Canton Point on petition of C. Holland, Agent of Canton, 10 ms 1 00
To 1 day viewing and hearing parties on said petition. 2 50
To travel home on said petition—10 miles 1 00
28. To travel from Dixfield to Kelsey's tavern in Canton on petition of John Simmons—10 miles 1 00
30 To 2 two days viewing and hearing parties on said petition 5 00
To travel home, 10 miles, on said petition 1 00
Aug. 10 To travel from Dixfield to Lovell on petition of R Cram and others—50 miles 5 00
To 2 days attendance and drawing Plan on said petition 5 00
To travel home on said petition—50 miles 5 00
—2 ferriages in last mentioned travel 25
14 To one day drawing Plan of road from Andover to Mexico 2 50
19. To travel from Dixfield to Livermore and back on petition of Isaac Strickland (agent of Livermore) 30 miles $3—2 ferriages 25 3 25
To one day hearing parties on said petition 2 50
21 To travel from Dixfield to Lovell on pet of R Cram and others on continuance—50 ms. 5 00
26 To 5 days viewing & locating on said pet. 12 50
To travel from Denmark to Dixfield, 50 miles, —2 ferriages 25
29. To travel from Dixfield to Rumford on pet. of A. Bolster and others—8 miles 80
Sept. 1. To 4 days viewing, hearing, and locating on said petition 10 00
To travel home—8 miles 80
2. To travel from Dixfield to Sam'l Barker's in Rumford on pet. of said Barker—18 miles 1 80
To one day viewing and locating on said pet 2 50
To travel from said Barker's to Dixfield 18 miles 1,80—to 2 ferriages 25 2 05
$204 65

County of Oxford to James Osgood, Dr. For services as County Commissioner.

Sept. 13—1843. To travel from Fryeburg to Bethel on petition of Doct. John Grover and others, by adjournment—38 miles 3 80
To travel from Walker's to Gilead 16 ms. 1,60 1 77
—to paid two tolls 17 15 00
To 6 days viewing, hearing parties and locating 6 20
To travel to Fryeburg—52 miles 80
Postage on 3 letters
To travel from Bethel to Albany and back to Bethel on petition of A. Cummings, Agent of Albany—20 miles 2 00
To one half days attendance 1 25
Sept. 24 To travel from Fryeburg to Poland Corner on petition of David Dunn, special Agent for the town of Poland—44 miles 4 40
To 5 days viewing, hearing parties, &c. 12 50
To travel from Poland to Fryeburg—44 miles 4 40
Oct 6, 1843 To travel from Fryeburg to Andover on pet. of Abbott and others—65 miles 6 50
To 4 days viewing, hearing parties & locating 10 00
— 2 ferriages 25
— travel from Andover to Letter B. and back —Andover—32 miles 3 20
— travel from Andover to Fryeburg—65 miles 6 50
to Andover from Andover to Fryeburg to
To travel fro of Isaac
Oct. 18, 1843 on petition 6 50
Bicknell's in Livermore miles 6 50
Strickland, special Agent,
To one days attendance
To travel to Fryeburg more
Oct 26. To travel to Bosworth's in Liver
on petition of Charles H. Chubb and others, a joint view with the Kennebec Com'rs—60 miles 6
To paid for ferriage 1 25
— 13 days viewing 32 50
— travel to Fryeburg—65 miles 6 50
— travel from Canton to Wayne on petition of G W. Springer and others, a joint view with Kennebec Commissioners—16 miles 1 60
To travel from Wayne to Lunt's in Livermore —16 miles 1 60
To 1 day viewing—and two ferriages 2 75
— travel to Fryeburg by adjournment—60 ms. 6 00
— travel from Fryeburg to Livermore—60 ms. 6 00
— 1 day locating 2 50
travel from Fryeburg to Canton on petition of Holland—65 miles 6 50
of Doct. locating 2 50
To 1 day Canton to Livermore—16 ms 1 60
— travel from on Chubb's, Springer's,
— 9 days locating and Holland's 22 50
Strickland's, Simmons 12
Postage on 2 letters 6 50
Travel to Fryeburg
$198 39

County of Oxford to Jonathan B. Smith, Dr. For services as County Commissioner.

1843—Sept. 19, To travel from Norway to Gilead and back on the petition of John Grover and others—66 miles 6 60
To 5½ days viewing, hearing the parties, locating and attendance on said petition 13 75
23. To travel from Norway to Poland and back on the petition of David Dunn, Agent for the town of Poland—24 miles 2 40
To 4 days viewing & hearing the parties on said pet. 10 00
Oct. 7. To travel from Norway to Andover Corner and from Asa Pratt's in said Andover home, on the petition of Farnum Abbott and others—69 miles 6 90
To 4 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said petition 10 00
Nov. 8. To travel from Norway to Canton and from Wayne to North Livermore on the petition of Charles H. Chubb and others—35 miles 3 50
To 11 days viewing on said petition 27 50
To travel from Canton to Wayne and from Canton to Bretton's Mills and from thence home on the petition of George W. Springer and others—46 miles 4 60
To 1½ days viewing and attendance on said petition 3 75
21. To 4 days writing reports and making plans on the petition of George W. Springer and others, and Charles H. Chubb and others—50 miles 5 00
To 10 days hearing the parties, locating and attendance on said petitions 25 00
15. To 2 days writing reports and making plans of roads located 5 00
$134 00

County of Oxford to Isaac N. Stanly, Dr. For services as County Commissioner.

1843—Sept. 13. To travel from Dixfield to Bethel Hill on petition of J. Grover and others—27 miles 2 70
18. To 4 days viewing and locating on said petition 10 00
To travel home on said petition—27 miles 2 70
— 2 ferriages 25
20. To travel from Dixfield to Poland Corner on petition of David Dunn, Agent of Poland—44 miles 4 40
25. 5 days viewing and hearing on said petition 12 50
To travel home on said petition—44 miles 4 40
— 2 ferriages 25
Oct 2. To 1 day making report and finishing plan of road from Andover to Mexico 2 50
3. To travel from Dixfield to Andover on petition of Farnum Abbott and others—24 miles 2 40
7. To 4 days viewing, hearing and locating on said petition 10 00
To travel from West Andover home—27 miles 2 70
12. To 1 day making report and plan of alteration of road on petition of F. Abbott and others 2 50
18. To travel from Dixfield to Livermore Corner on petition of Isaac Strickland, Ag't of Livermore, 15 ms. 1 50
To 1 day hearing parties on said petition 2 50
— travel home—15 miles 1 50
— 2 ferriages 25
Nov. 2. To 1½ days viewing on petition of George W. Spenger 3 75
To travel from Dixfield to South Livermore and home on said petition—37 miles 3 70
13. To eleven days viewing on petition of Charles H. Chubb and others 27 50
To travel from Dixfield to Livermore and home on petition of Chubb and others—31 miles 3 10
To ferriage paid in crossing the Androscoggin River on said view 82
To travel from Canton Mills to Wayne Village and back to Livermore Corner on petition of George W. Springer and others—3 miles 8 40
22. To travel from Dixfield to Livermore on petition of Chubb and others—18 miles 1 80
24 To 2 days hearing parties on said petition 5 00
25. — 1 day hearing parties on petition of George W. Springer 2 50
30. To 5 days locating on petition of Chubb 12 50
To 1 day locating on petition of C. Holland 1 25
Agent of Canton 3 75
To 1½ day locating on petition of G. W. Springer
Dec. 2. To travel from Bretton's Mills home on petition of George W. Springer—18 miles 1 80
To 2 ferriages 25
5. To 1 day making Report and Plan of road from Franklin Plantation to Rumford on petition of A. Bolster and others 2 50
$136 67

OXFORD, ss:—*County Commissioners' Court,—*

Adjourned Term, December, 1842.

Jas Osgood travel 70 ms. $7,00, attendance 3 days $7,50, 14,50
Jona. B Smith " 10 " 1,00 " 3 " 7,50 8,50
I. N. Stanley " 40 toll 25 4,25 " 3 " 7,50 11,75

May Term, 1843.

Jas Osgood travel 70 ms. $7,00 attendance 3 days $7,50, 14,50
J. B. Smith " 10 " 1,00 " 3 " 7,50 8,50
I. N. Stanley " 40 toll 25 4,25 " 3 " 7,50 11,75

July Term by adjournment, 1843.

Jas Osgood travel 70 ms. $7,00 attendance 2 days $5,00, 12,00
J B Smith " 10 " 1,00 " 2 " 5,00 6,00

September Term, 1843.

Jas Osgood travel 70 ms. $7,00 attendance 3 days $7,50, 14,50
J B Smith " 10 " 1,00 " 3 " 7,50 8,50
I. N. Stanley " 40 toll 25 4,25 " 3 " 7,50 11,75

December Term 1843, by adjournment.

Jas Osgood travel 70 ms. $7,00 attendance 3 days $7,50, 14,50
J. B. Smith " 10 " 1,00 " 3 " 7,50 8,50
I. N. Stanley " 40 toll 25 4,25 " 3 " 7,50 11,75

CLERK'S OFFICE, OXFORD COUNTY, }
DECEMBER 15, 1843. }

The foregoing accounts were severally made and sworn to by the respective Commissioners of said County, and were severally examined, audited and amount certified by the Clerk and County Attorney agreeably to Law, and are truly copied by

32 J. G. COLE, CLERK.